Newport Mercury.

HOPE

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1758.

VOLUME CXXXIII—No. 37. | NEWPORT, R. I., FEBRUARY 21, 1891. | WHOLE NUMBER 6,901.

The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

182 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

Rev. Mr. Peet's Resignation.

Rev. R. B. Peet, whose serious illness in Oakland, Cal., has been mentioned several times in these columns during the past three months, has tendered his resignation as rector of Emmanuel church in this city, a position which he has filled with marked success for sixteen years. At a meeting of the vestry of the church Wednesday night the resignation was received and laid on the table, but will probably be accepted later, as Mr. Peet's physician has told him that he must undertake no more parish work. He is improving, but very slowly and if he is to recover, his mind must be free from work or the worry of work. During his long pastorate a debt which rested upon the church has been lifted, the rectory on Bellevue court has been purchased and a much-needed parish house has been built.

Unity Club.

Two good papers were listened to last Tuesday evening by the members and friends of the Unity Club. The first by Miss Blanchard on "Ferdinand and Isabella." It was a vivid sketch of Spanish history in the 15th century, and in elegance of literary form and delivery, showed rare skill. The second essay was a summing of what is known or conjectured about the "Gypsies in Spain," and was pleasantly written by Mrs. H. H. Swinburne. It was read by Mr. T. E. Blakely in Mrs. Swinburne's absence. On both essays, an interesting discussion arose, in which Mr. Blakely, Dr. Squire, Mr. Benjamin Baker, Mr. Leslie and Mr. C. D. Müeller joined. The meeting was well attended.

The case against J. W. Phenix and Henry Williams, charged with burglary, came up in the District court yesterday. Phenix was adjudged probably guilty and bound over for the grand jury at the March term of the Supreme Court without bail. The warrant against Williams was withdrawn and another, charging him with the burglary of Mrs. Mary Bluck's residence on the night of October 9, last, was served in its place, and the prisoner was held for trial next Tuesday, without bail.

Miss Julia A. Cranston died at her residence on Washington square Monday morning, after a brief illness from pneumonia, aged 67 years. She was a daughter of the late Henry Y. Cranston, for many years a representative in the State legislature and a member of the National Congress from 1843 to 1847, and a sister of the late Wm. H. Cranston who served his native city both as mayor and as city solicitor. She was a most estimable lady and a devout Christain. The funeral will be solemnized on Monday.

Mr. Jacob Stoddard, an aged citizen, was badly bitten in the face Wednesday afternoon by a dog belonging to his nephew, Mr. W. A. Stoddard. He had taken food to the dog, and was engaged in untangling the chain, which fastened the dog, when the animal jumped upon him. Several stitches were necessary in dressing Mr. Stoddard's wounds. The dog was killed.

The next meeting of the Newport Horticultural Society, which occurs in Mercury Hall next Wednesday evening, will probably be an open meeting. Mr. L. D. Davis will read a paper on some subject of interest to the society, which will be followed by a discussion.

That troublesome stump in front of Mr. Constant Smith's new block on Broadway has finally disappeared. It was a slow and tedious job, and one over which there were many self-constituted bosses.

"Charity Begins at Home" was the subject of a very interesting lecture delivered before the Epworth League at the Thames street M. E. church Monday evening by Rev. R. Povey, of Attleboro', Mass.

Mayor Smith of Providence has appointed Mr. E. Chamberlain, formerly superintendent of the Providence & Worcester road, commissioner of Public works for that city.

Fire Department Inspection.

The annual inspection of the Newport Fire Department by the Board of Fire Wards and Chief Engineer Cozzens took place Monday evening. It has been customary in the past to invite the entire City Council to participate in this visitation, but this year it was thought the matter would be more thoroughly attended to in detail, and with better results, if the work was confined to those more directly interested, and consequently only the Fire Department committee, with His Honor, the Mayor, was invited. It was a disagreeable, rainy night, but as it was to be a strictly business enterprise it did not matter.

Starting from the Department headquarters on West Marlboro' street about 8 o'clock, the party visited the stations of the Twos, Hook and Ladder Truck, Ones, Eights, Sixes and Sevens, in the order named, devoting a little more than two and a half hours to the whole. The officers and drivers of each company were in waiting at their respective houses and took the visitors over their premises, pointing out the various wants and necessities, and explaining why they were wants and why they were necessities. There was no company that didn't want something, but some wanted more than others. The men seemed very fair in their demands, however, and asked for nothing unfair or unjust, although, of course, the City Council will be unable to gratify all their wishes this year.

The visit showed the "penny wise and pound foolish" manner in which much of the city work has been carried on, in beginning a building with insufficient money to complete it. Only one house, the Eights, has really been built to completion. Some of the buildings have been provided with cellars, others not; some are finished on the first floor only, while others have a hall with other rooms and closets in the second story; five of the buildings, including the headquarters, are provided with heat, while the other three are without heat. The floor timbers of some of the buildings, under which there is neither cellar nor a heater, are showing unmistakable signs of dry rot, and unless something is done immediately it will be but a little while before these floors will have to be renewed.

All the property of the department at the different houses, that comes under the care of the members of the respective companies, shows every evidence of being well looked after, and everything is kept neat and attractive.

The chairman of the Public Property committee being a member of the Fire Department committee and present at the inspection, the various ward rooms were also taken into consideration with a view to ascertaining what ones there are that could be sufficiently enlarged to comply with the requirements of the new voting law. This, however, was entirely preliminary and no measurements were taken or estimates made, but it was thought that perhaps two at least of these rooms might be made available by changing certain partitions and otherwise altering the present plan of the premises, and it is probable that the committee on Public Property will take up the matter for formal consideration at an early day. At present there is but one of the original ward rooms (the Fifth) of sufficient size to meet the requirements of the Australian system of voting, and as it is quite expensive as well as inconvenient to provide temporary places at each election, the committee feel that something should be done in the premises at once.

U. S. Steamer Yantic, which is doing special duty in destroying dangerous wrecks along the coast, has been in the outer harbor this week, having come in here for a supply of gun-cotton torpedoes with which to perform her work. She is commanded by Commander C. H. Rockwell, and J. D. J. Kelley is her executive officer.

Mr. Charles P. Bowler died at his residence on Clinton avenue Thursday afternoon, after an illness of several months duration, aged 71 years. The deceased was a veteran of the late war, having served in Company F, 3d R. I. cavalry, and was a member of Chas. E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., from May, 1887, until his death.

Last Sunday was our first pleasant Sunday this year. It was clear and cold and gave strong promise of the much-hoped for ice harvest, but Monday inaugurated another thaw, accompanied by rain and fog, and the ice soon disappeared. Yesterday occurred one of the heaviest snow falls of the season.

A very pleasant church social was given in the vestry of the United Congregational church Thursday evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Emerson, the pastor, and by Col. J. R. Leslie, and the programme further included interesting vocal and instrumental music, recitations and refreshments.

Mr. P. H. Horgan of this city, has leased his hotel, The Hawarden, at Jamestown for a term of years, to Charles E. Weeden, the proprietor of the Prospect House of that town.

A KNIGHTLY GATHERING.

A Red-Letter Night for Local Foresters.

Newport Conclave, No. 39, Knights of Sherwood Forest, now one of the strongest secret societies in the city, held a most enjoyable and highly appropriate celebration of its phenomenal success Thursday evening. The secret work of the conclave, which on this particular evening included the initiation of sixty-one candidates, was followed by a "social session" in Odd Fellows' Hall.

The Conclave turned out in full ranks early in the evening, and, headed by the U. S. New Hampshire Band, marched to the Old Colony depot to receive a large delegation of distinguished guests from Boston, Fall River, Taunton and New Bedford, who arrived by special train about 9 o'clock. A line was then formed which included Newport Conclave, Commander McGowan; Gen. Sheridan Conclave of Taunton, Commander Waldron; King Philip Conclave of Fall River, Commander Morris, and carriages containing Mayor Coggeshall of Newport, Mayor Coughlin of Fall River, and supreme officers of the order of Forestry, and a grand street parade was made. Everything pertaining to the celebration and entertainment was a complete success, reflecting great credit upon all having the matter in charge.

Natural History Society.

An interesting lecture was given in the Museum, Touro street, last Monday evening by Professor T. Nelson Dale, on a "Summer on the foot-hills of the Taconic Range." This district lies between the Hudson in New York state and Massachusetts. Its geology, scenery and its inhabitants, many of whom are Germans, were described by the lecturer, whose illustrative sketches on the black-board, photographs and specimens of rocks and plants heightened the interest shown in the lecture. The Museum was filled with a large audience. In the discussion which followed, Mayor Coggeshall, Mr. J. H. Cozzens whose birthplace was in the region under review, Dr. Turner, Dr. Storer and Mr. A. O'D. Taylor spoke and by the varied items of information which they conveyed, added to the pleasure of the proceedings. Professor Dale is the curator of the Natural History collections and has now completed the scientific arrangement of the rocks and minerals. Several valuable donations were announced, and three new members were elected.

The veterans of this State are taking active measures to found a Grand Army Fellowship in Brown University. The sum required is $10,000, more than half of which has been raised. Prof. Alonzo Williams, Past Department Commander, is the chairman of the committee, and ex-Mayor Barker, of Providence, is the treasurer. Col. A. K. McMahon is the member of the committee from this section of the State, and he will be glad to receive contributions large and small from the veterans of Newport.

Grand Master Peter J. Trumpler of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has commissioned Mrs. J. T. Delano of Esther Lodge, Daughters of Rebecca, of this city, as District Deputy of the twenty-fourth district. This is the first instance of a lady being appointed to this position from the Newport lodge. Mr. A. C. Thompson, formerly of this city, has received a similar commission for the Westerly district.

At Wednesday evening's regular meeting of Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., the following comrades were appointed a committee of arrangements for Memorial Day, May 30: Senior Vice Commander Edwin A. Tilley, Quartermaster Chas. E. Harvey, Junior Vice Commander P. W. Townsend, Officer of the Day A. R. Tuell, and Comrades J. E. Lake, Edward N. Lawton and William Lowe.

Mr. John W. Tayer, in the employ of Mr. Nathan Barker, fell from a ladder Thursday morning while at work on the residence of Mrs. Charlotte B. L. Noyes on Rhode Island avenue. The fall was about fifteen feet. He was taken to his home on Bull street and Dr. Edroyd called. No bones were broken and he is thought to have escaped with no serious injuries.

Mr. A. C. Titus, wife and daughter Nettie, started Tuesday night for Middlesborough where they will remain for some time. Mr. Titus will enlarge his furniture establishment in that marvellous city which he has been carrying on there for some months. Last week he let the contract for building a large storehouse and stable.

The next meeting of the Literary Society of the United Congregational church will be held in Mrs. Snow's parlors, on Pelham street, next Tuesday evening. The meeting will be under the charge of Col. Leslie of the Rogers High School.

Officers Denman and Albro of the police force spent the first three days of this week dragging the harbor in an ineffectual attempt to recover the body of Charles Fisher, drowned from schooner Baylies last week Wednesday evening.

CHURCH ORGANS.

Interesting Description and History of these Popular Instruments in Newport—Suggestions that our Music-Loving Citizens May Do Well to Consider.

[By a Prominent Musician.]

Newport is but poorly supplied with especially large or noteworthy organs. The largest and, perhaps, the finest one, taken altogether, is that in the

United Congregational Church.

This organ was built by Hook in 1866, at a time when he was one of the most popular builders in this country, and is a good specimen of his handiwork of that time. This instrument contains thirty-two registers and drawstops divided between two manuals and the pedals. The pedal organ contains an eight-foot V'cello, besides two registers of sixteen feet. No pedal should contain a less number of registers; yet there is not another organ in the city containing more than two. The diapasons in the organ are among the best to be found here. The flutes are good, but the strings are lacking in character, while the reeds are of fair quality and quite smoothly voiced. On account of the number of sixteen and eight foot stops in the manuals, with such a good foundation in the pedals, the effect of the full organ is extremely grand and imposing. The means for producing mechanical effects are very limited for an organ of this size, and there are annoyances to the performer as well as to the listener, caused by the break in certain divided registers when the soft organ is played. These registers are divided to cheapen the cost of construction, and no cheapening process can be expected to add to the artistic quality of the sound produced. Taken altogether, this organ is the most desirable in the city to play. The present organist is Col. John Rogers.

The second largest organ in Newport, and might by some be considered the largest, is that in

St. Joseph's (R. C.) Church.

This is the only three manual organ in the city. The organ, as it is, is a very incomplete affair. The registers are so divided that the tone seems greatly lacking in foundation. In July, 1884, the organ was much improved by Adams & Son of Providence, by the addition of a soft pedal register, an improvement which had been almost indispensable for years, as the one pedal stop was so heavy as to almost preclude its use except in connection with loud organ passages. There was also a beautiful string tone added to the swell organ besides a new pedal board. Further than this, there were no special improvements made. The reeds, as far as they go, are of fair quality; but the organ stands more for noise than for delicacy of tone. The key-board is far out of the reach of the organist, thereby making it a difficult matter to play it. There is also a lack of devices for arranging combinations; so that the organist must depend upon his dexterity of hand and brain for making all changes in registration. Mr. P. G. Merges is the organist.

Another Hook organ is to be found in the

Central Baptist Church,

Mr. Alfred G. Langley organist. This instrument was built in 1853. The organ is not a particularly good one, although the diapason tone is of fair quality. Either the acoustic properties of the church are bad, or the instrument is unfortunately placed, as the sound produced is neither resonant nor pleasing. In fact, the tone is not of that fine quality to be expected of a Hook organ built at that time. Of course this has the usual fault of divided registers, making one or two bass registers do duty for six or eight trebles. The pedal has but one stop and an incomplete pedal key-board. What mechanical appliances it has are clumsy and old fashioned, and of little use to the organist. The organ has two manuals and nineteen drawstops.

Hook also built the organ in the

First Baptist Church

on Spring street. This instrument was built in 1852, and contains two manuals and twenty-six drawstops, and it has most of the faults contained in the organ of the Central church, except that it is larger, has more power and is more advantageously placed than that instrument. The case is in the characteristic design of the time in which it was built.

There is another Hook organ in

Emmanuel Church,

Spring street, Mr. E. T. Molden, organist. This instrument has ten speaking stops with the usual number of couplers and accessories. The registers of the swell organ are some of them divided and the voicing of the whole organ is somewhat harsh. The diapasons are of poor quality, the flutes and strings are fair, and the reeds are not worth speaking of. However, the effect of the tone from a distant part of the church is much more agreeable than it is near to. The organ in

St. John's P. E. Church

is much the same as that of Emmanuel, except that it has one speaking stop less. The tone also is somewhat better, owing, perhaps, to the fact that the organ is finely located. Both the organs were built by the same builder, Hook & Hastings, and both were of recent construction, the dates being after 1882. The organ in

Trinity Church

bears the date 1733, and, according to an inscription under the choir gallery, was presented by Dr. George Berkeley, late Lord Bishop of Cloyne, although the only vestige of the old organ remaining is the case, and that in a mutilated condition, the doors having been cut to admit the projecting key-board of the new organ built by Hook in 1880. This new organ in *tone*, is not much superior to the old one, which was removed to Kay Chapel and placed behind a new case, built by the same builder who removed the organ to its present location. However, it is doubtful in regard to just how much of the original organ remains behind this case to-day. [illegible] still bears the date of 1733. If much of the organ is not of the original make, some of the pipes, at [illegible] are very old, or are made of soft [illegible] in a bad leaning condition on their sound boards. The pedal board, although yet incomplete, has also been changed from G to C. But to return to the new organ in Trinity Church, the voicing of which is very unsatisfactory. There are many things about the organ, although it is finely built in regard to strength and good workmanship, which might be improved by change. The sixteen-foot Bourdon of so large a scale being placed in the great organ of an organ of this size is a serious defect, making the stop of no use except in full organ effects or for a solo effect to be used in connection with a four or two foot register. The Open Diapason on the great is so harsh as to seriously impair its usefulness in accompanying even a congregation. This should either be substituted by another or a lighter one added. The pedal is a fine one, and the other strings, flutes and reeds are of fair quality and quite smoothly voiced. The swell organ is altogether too small for the service required, lacking in a marked degree that deep, resonant, churchlike tone so necessary to the proper rendering of Episcopal church music. The organ has two manuals, three mechanical combination pedals and twenty-three registers and speaking stops. The acoustic properties of the church are of the poorest description, consequently a builder's work should not suffer from too severe criticism in placing an instrument in a position so ill-fitted for its reception. In the

Channing Memorial Church

the organ is almost an exact counterpart of the one in Trinity and was built by the same builders. This organ contains the same faults as the one in Trinity, with the additional advantage of being well placed. It has the same number of stops, mechanical combination pedals and no divided registers. The instrument was opened before a large and enthusiastic audience on May 4th, 1882. The organ in

St. George's Church

was built not long ago by Adams of Providence. It is fairly well built, but there is nothing at all remarkable in its voicing, though it is very advantageously placed, being open on two sides, in a church where the acoustic properties seem to be of the best. Mr. Frank W. Marshall is the very efficient musical director. The organ in

The North Baptist Church

is an old one, and also very incomplete in almost every detail. The tone, however, is of fair quality, though somewhat thin. Few of the registers run below tenor F, consequently the bass of each of the two manuals is extremely light and inadequate. The pedal also is much too heavy for the soft organ. There is but one pedal register, so this defect cannot be remedied. The organ was purchased in 1834, and cost about $800. It was moved to its present location, behind the pulpit, in January, 1884. The builders, according to the plate over the keyboard, were Holbrook & Ware, East Medway, Mass. The number of drawstops are twenty. There are but little over an octave of pedals; so on this account the best of organ music cannot be performed upon it. Miss Lizzie Barlow is the organist. The acoustic properties of

St. Mary's, R. C., Church

are so good that the poorest sort of a musical instrument would sound well in it. The organ in this church was built by Stevens, a builder whose voicing is considered of fine quality. There are two manuals and sixteen drawstops, with no combination pedals. About two years ago Adams, of Providence, put in a new set of modern style pedals (an improvement very much needed). He also added a new Trumpet and thoroughly repaired and cleaned the whole instrument. Prof. Fredericks is the able organist and director of music. The organ at

The Thames Street M. E. Church

was built by Geo. H. Ryder, of Boston. It is well voiced with the exception of the reed in the swell. The strings are extremely fine, and the Open Diapason in the great organ is a good one. The instrument contains about thirteen registers and drawstops. There are three combination pedals besides a Tremulo and Octave Coupler. The organ would be greatly improved by the addition of an eight foot organ tone to the swell. The mechanical construction of the organ is very poor, and this poor workmanship becomes more apparent by its being placed in such a position as to be affected by dampness from beneath, and foggy weather from the outside. With a sufficient expenditure of money this instrument could be made a fine one, though there is not room for any additions, nor wind supply sufficient to meet such additions should they be added.

The Marlborough Street M. E. Church

undoubtedly contains the finest specimen of organ work for its size in the city. This organ was quite fully described in these columns shortly after it was finished. It was built by one who stands in the very foremost rank of noted organ builders of to-day, Mr. Geo. S. Hutchings, of Boston. Dr. Fred. Bradley is the organist.

There is one other organ of superior excellence that should not be overlooked in this description of the organs of Newport. I refer to the one in

The St. Colomba Chapel,

in Middletown, presented by Mrs. John Carter Brown, of this city. It is not often that so fine an organ can be found in so remote a region. The voicing, workmanship and mechanical construction are of the very best; though in the matter of voicing, the builder of the Marlborough street organ is considered by many to be a peer among builders. The St. Colomba organ has two manuals, twelve registers and drawstops with proper mechanical combination pedals, and was built by Roosefelt, of New York.

Newport has great need of an organ of sufficient size in one of its public halls. It is utterly impossible to organize any choral society for the production of any works of note, in anything like a worthy manner, with so few facilities at its disposal. No large orchestra can be secured for rehearsals and performances without incurring enormous expense, and the piano is altogether inadequate to supply the existing deficiency. The organ, by its scope, power and variety can in a great measure take the place of an orchestra, and is ever ready for use. Newport surely has need of some permanent organization for the practice and performance of choral work, such as exists in other cities and towns, being situated as it is, so remote from musical centres. There are also rising young musicians here, who need the impetus to their flagging ambition that would be gained by presenting meritorious works of art to the public in the most artistic manner possible. Every church chorus in the city would be benefited by such an organization, therefore churches should take an active interest in such matters. If Newport has no music hall organ, there should be nothing to debar the people from deriving what benefit they can from listening to *free* organ recitals in their churches. Nothing but good can result from it; though care, of course, should be taken not to allow the introduction of any music connected with profane associations on these occasions. This can be guarded against, by engaging only artists known to possess some reverence for sacred places and things. People will become interested in that church which is mindful of their good and ready to furnish them with anything that will make them better or lead them upward. What can do this better than that, which next to religion, inspires within us our noblest aspirations and purest emotions, music? These recitals are much enjoyed in other cities and towns. Why should not Newport be thus favored? When we consider how necessary an adjunct the service of praise is to the act of Divine worship, is it not surprising that those who seek to improve it, should meet with so little encouragement from those who are benefited by their labors? It is plain, when the matter of salary is considered, that those who aspire to lead in this service do not so through any mercenary motive. It is love for the work alone which prompts them. Let us give the matter of praise in our religious service a more careful consideration and a more exalted place by doing everything possible to improve it; as well as by giving more encouragement to those who lead in the rendering of it.

GLEANINGS FROM HISTORY.

Presented by James C. Swan.

Loyalists of the Revolution.

Lady Agnes Frankland, of Massachusetts. Wife of Sir Charles Henry Frankland, Baronet. According to "Burke's Peerage," her name was Agnes Brown; others called her Agnes Surriage. The story told of her is romantic enough. Sir Charles, who was a grandson of Frances, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, was appointed collector of customs for the port of Boston, in 1741; and first saw Agnes at Marblehead, when she was about sixteen years of age, and a servant girl at a tavern. She was of "matchless beauty," and the Baronet becoming enamored with her, obtained the consent of her parents to take her to Boston, where he placed her at school, "clothed her in the best, and in every way sought to develop her body and mind." The end was that he won her affections, and, as her humble rank presented obstacles to marriage, she consented to live with him as his mistress. This arrangement caused great commotion; and Sir Charles bought an estate in Hopkinton, built a house upon it, and removed thither, with "his Agnes and some of his boon companions." Some years afterwards he was appointed Consul-General, to Portugal, and took Agnes with him. At the moment of the great earthquake at Lisbon, November 1st, 1755, (in which 60,000 persons perished), he was riding out; "his horses were swallowed in the opening earth, and his carriage was covered with the ruins of falling buildings," and he himself expected to be crushed to death. While he lay buried, "the evils of his past career came forcibly to mind; and, if saved, he resolved to live a better life." Meanwhile his mistress was in search of him, found the spot, heard his voice, and offered a large reward for his rescue. The day after this fearful event, he led Agnes to the altar; and the marriage ceremony was repeated in the Episcopal form, after his return to England. He came again to Boston, and purchased an estate in Garden Court, North Square, near or adjoining the estate of Governor Hutchinson, where he is said to have lived in much style. While collector, he was often absent, and, finally, in 1759, was suspended for inattention to duty; and William Sheaffe, who had often had charge of the office, was appointed in his stead. The Baronet's mansion (burned in 1858) attracted many visitors. . . . . He died at Bath England, in 1765.

Lady Frankland, accompanied by her natural son, arrived in America from Bristol in 1768; and designed, probably to remain. At Hopkinton, May, 1775, and, alarmed at the movements of the people, her Ladyship asked leave to return to Boston. The committee of safety gave her liberty to pass to the capitol with six trunks, one chest, three beds and bedding for the same, six sheep, two pigs, one small keg of pickled tongues, some hay, three bags of corn, and such other goods as she should think proper to carry thither; and gave her a written permit accordingly signed by "Benjamin Church, Jr., Chairman." Thus protected, she set out on her journey with her attendants; but was arrested by a party of armed men, who detained her person and effects, until an order for the release of both was obtained. To prevent further annoyance, the Provincial Congress furnished her with an escort; and, by two resolves subsequently, allowed her to take seven trunks, all her beds and bedding, all her boxes and crates, a basket of chickens, two barrels and a hamper, two horses and chaises, one phaeton, some ham and veal, and sundry small bundles; and required all persons who had any of her property in possession to place the same, essentially at her disposal. The "arms and ammunition," deposited in a chaise, a committee retained. These details are not trivial, because they show the spirit of the time. Lady Frankland was in Boston on the 17th, of June, and gazed from her own house upon the conflict on Bunker's Hill. She returned to England. In 1782 she married John Drew, a banker of Chichester; and died at that place the year after, at about the age of fifty-five.

Caleb Fowler, of West Chester county, New York. He was one of the Loyalist Protestors at White Plains, April 1775, who denounced Whig Congresses and committees, and who pledged themselves "at the hazard of their lives and properties, to support the King and Constitution." He entered the Royal service, and was a captain in the 'Loyal American Regiment. At the peace he retired to New Brunswick on half pay. He died near Fredericton.

John Foxcroft: One of the two postmasters-General of the Crown in the thirteen colonies. He discharged the post-rider between New York and Boston, April 1775, as he informed the Whig committee of the former city, because the mails had been stopped, the bags broken open, and many of the letters taken out and publicly read. "A Constitutional Post office rose on the ruins of the Parliamentary one," in May of the same year." "The post from New York for the eastward, sets out about nine o'clock on Monday, about noon on Thursday, and returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays." . . . . In March the Provincial Congress allowed Mr. Foxcroft to go on board the ships in New York harbor, to sort and count, for delivery, letters from abroad. In November, he was a prisoner in Philadelphia. In 1789 he was at liberty on parole, and in New York. After the war he was agent for the British packets in the last-named city, and died there in 1790.

Thomas Francis, a negro slave, purchased by Philip Lott of Elihu Spencer, of New Jersey. He ran away to New York, November 2d, 1782, and was enlisted by Captain Thelwal into the Jamaica Rangers. He was reclaimed by the American Commissioners, in June, 1783; but Sir Guy Carleton refused to give him up, since he had joined him under the sanction of the Negro Proclamation.

Charles Frazer, of South Carolina. After the fall of Charleston, in 1780 he was "town major." Upon the application of an individual for rations, he issued the following order. "All difficulties with regard to provisions ought to have been considered before people entered into rebellion, or, in the course of these twelve months, while they have been allowed to walk about on parole. All militia prisoners and others on parole, are to keep their paroles and to remain in their houses. . . . . It is ordered that no person, now a prisoner on parole in Charleston, shall have the liberty of exercising any profession, trade, mechanic art, business, or occupation; and his Majesty's subjects are hereby strictly enjoined and required not to employ such person or persons on any pretence." In 1781, (July 26) he addressed the following note to the ill-fated Colonel Isaac Hayne: "Sir, I am charged by the commandant to inform you, that a council of general officers will assemble tomorrow at ten o'clock, in the hall of the Province to try you." He wrote the next day to announce, that, instead of "a council," his case would be submitted to "a court of inquiry," composed of four general officers and five captains;" and that he would be allowed materials for writing, and to select counsel. On the 29th of July, he addressed a third note, in which he said: "The Adjutants of the town will be so good as to go to Colonel Hayne, in the Provost's prison, and inform him, that . . . . Lord Rawdon and Lieutenant Colonel Nesbit Balfour have resolved upon his execution, on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at six o'clock," in consequence of the decision of the court of inquiry, "for having been found under arms, and employed in raising a regiment to oppose the British Government, though he had become a subject, and had accepted the protection of that government after the reduction of Charleston.

[To be continued.]

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Mr. A. B. Corbin, of Boston, has been in town this week.

Warrant Officer Hammond of the police department has been in Boston this week.

Mr. Fred. P. Sands, of this city, has been re-elected vice commodore of the Rhode Island YachtClub.

The annual dinner of the Brown University Alumni will take place at the Perry House next Thursday evening.

The burlesque and social given at Masonic Hall Wednesday evening by Weenat Shassett Club was a very enjoyable affair.

The Board of Aldermen will be in session as a board of canvassers at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, a holiday notwithstanding.

Newport was well represented at the annual conference of Christian Endeavor Societies of Rhode Island, held in Providence Wednesday.

The members of Miller Lodge No. 8, I. O. G. T., held an interesting and profitable literary and sales entertainment at their hall Monday evening.

Mr. Sidney Woollett, of this city, gave a miscellaneous reading before a large audience at the Madison Square Theatre in New York Tuesday afternoon.

This week's meeting at Fort Adams given under the auspices of the Young Woman's Temperance Union, was conducted by Rev. W. A. Luce, pastor of the First M. E. church.

Mr. Henry W. Underwood, son of the late Weeden T. Underwood, dropped dead from heart disease Monday morning in a down-town saloon. The deceased was 57 years of age and unmarried.

Col. F. G. Harris returned from England Monday morning. He refers to his European visit as one of much pleasure and his improved appearance shows that he has benefitted by the trip.

Superintendent Barrett is having the Casino renovated for the coming season's campaign. Among the improvements to be made is the fitting up of a grill room over the old restaurant in the north wing.

Rev. J. M. Craig delivered an interesting temperance discourse at the Friend's Meetinghouse Monday evening under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It was well attended.

Poetry.

He Worried About It.

BY S. W. FOSS.

"The sun's heat will give out in ten million years more,"
And he worried about it;
"It will sure give out then, if it doesn't before."
And he worried about it.
It would surely give out, so the scientists said
In all scientifical books that he read,
And the whole mighty universe then would be dead,—
And he worried about it.

"And some day the earth will fall into the sun,"
And he worried about it;
"Just as sure and as straight as if shot from a gun,"
And he worried about it.
"When strong gravitation unbuckles her straps,
Just picture," he said, "what a fearful collapse!
It will come in a few million ages, perhaps"—
And he worried about it.

"The earth will become much too small for the race,"
And he worried about it.
"When we'll pay thirty dollars an inch for pure space,"
And he worried about it.
"The earth will be crowded so much, without doubt,
That there'll be no room for one's tongue to stick out,
And no room for one's thoughts to wander about,"
And he worried about it.

"The Gulf Stream will curve, and New England grow torrider"
(And he worried about it)
"Than was ever the climate of Southernmost Florida,"
And he worried about it.
"The ice crop will be knocked into small smith greens,
And crocodiles block up our mowing machines
And we'll lose our fine crops of potatoes [and] beans,"
And he worried about it.

"And in less than ten thousand years, there's no doubt,"
And he worried about it;
"Our supply of lumber and coal will give out,"
And he worried about it.
"Just then the Cold Age will return cold and raw,
Frozen men will stand stiff with arms outstretched in awe,
As if vainly beseeching a general thaw,"
And he worried about it.

His wife took in washing (a dollar a day)
He didn't worry about it;
His daughter sewed shirts the rude grocer to pay,
He didn't worry about it;
While his wife beat her tireless rub-a-dub dub
On the washboard drum of her old wooden tub,
He sat by the stove and he just let her rub,
He didn't worry about it.

—[Yankee Blade.

An Old Saw.

BY OELIA THAXTER.

A dear little maid came skipping out
In the glad new day with a merry shout,
With dancing feet and with flying hair,
She sang with joy in the morning air.

"Don't sing before breakfast, you'll cry before night!"
What a croak to darken the child's delight!
And the stupid old nurse, again and again,
Repeated the ancient, dull refrain.

The child paused, trying to understand.
But her eyes saw the great world rainbow-spanned;
Her light little feet hardly touched the earth,
And her soul brimmed over with innocent mirth.

"Never mind, don't listen, O sweet little maid!
Make sure of your morning song," I said;
"And if pain must meet you, why, why, all the more
Be glad of the rapture that came before.

"Oh, tears and sorrows are plenty enough,
Storms may be bitter and paths be rough,
But our tears should fall like the dear earth's showers
That help to ripen the fruits and flowers.

"So gladden the day with your blissful song,
Sing on while you may, dear, sweet and strong!
Make sure of your moment of pure delight,
No matter what trials may come before night!"

[Congregationalist.

Selected Tale.

A MILITARY INCIDENT.

Yes! I will write it down at last! For years and years I have kept to the resolve that none should ever know the history of an event that was the turning point of my life, but to-day a change has come over me. To-day has been for me a happy day; one of the happiest, indeed, I have ever known.

I am an old fellow now, and have served my Queen for many a long year, in many a distant land. It has pleased God to bless my career, and to have enabled me to do my duty to the satisfaction of my superiors. I have met with far greater rewards for my services than they merit, and to-day has come my crowning triumph. My Gracious Sovereign (whom God ever bless and preserve) has this day sent me, with a letter so kindly and so sweet that it made my old eyes dim to read it, the Grand Cross of the Bath!—the soldier's blue ribbon of fame.

As I sit in my quiet room, it hangs over my mantelpiece, in the place of honor, over the little glass-protected case where hang my other decorations, my five war medals, and, most prized of all, the bronze Victoria Cross I won at Delhi. It hangs, glittering in its silvery pride, where my sweet daughter Effie placed it this evening, amid the shouts of her curly headed little ones.

Then how my darling addressed the pretty mob about grandfather's new honor! How her face, her figure, the tones of her voice, reminded me of her dead mother, my dear wife, whose absence was the one thing which dimmed the happiness of the day!

Could I help that feeling of choking in the throat as I listened to my Effie's words as, in tones which trembled now and again with her love for her old soldier father, she told them of the honor he had won, and bade the two sturdy blue-eyed lads, who gazed up at her with parted lips as she spoke, follow his footsteps and gain, like him, the love of all around him, the admiration of his country and the approbation of his Queen.

Much she said—far too much for my humble deserts—but she spoke with the partial feeling of a loving daughter. She told them once more the story they had so often heard, of how the Victoria Cross on the little shelf was won, and then, as she hung the last glittering trophy on the wall, she called on the little throng to give three cheers for their dear old grandfather; and the little childish trebles, as they cried out in my honor, moved me more than the cheers of the thousands who were welcoming back the defenders of Haronnabad, and I could only clasp my Effie to my heart as she cried with her kindly emotion. And now the old house is quiet; the nursery banquet is over and the little revellers are in bed. I sit alone in my room, and think and think. And more vividly than for many years comes up in my mind the memory of that evening, now so long ago, when, but for God's mercy—for never will I call it, or think it, chance—I should not have been living now, enjoying an honorable old age, surrounded by loving children.

Many a time since then have I looked death in the face, but it was always honorable death. Numerous have been my perils and hairbredth my escapes, but never was I nearer death, and shameful death, than that evening.

I have said none has ever heard the story, and none shall ever know it while I am alive, but I shall seal this and place it in my desk, so that it will not be read until after my death. I could not bear to tell Effie of it, but I know she will forgive me anything after I am gone from her.

Here is my story; it may be that some may learn a lesson from it:

When I was a lad I joined as an ensign the ——nd Regiment of Foot. My father was not a rich man, but was yet able to give me an allowance which should have been ample for my needs. I had a happy home, my mother was one of the best of women, though it may be she had been a little over-indulgent to me. I was a lad of a somewhat impetuous temperament, excitable and headstrong; I had never learned the value of self-control, and was too much given to self-indulgence. Gifted with a strong imagination, there was a romantic vein in my nature which led me to find the keenest enjoyment in adventure. The youngsters of the regiment were rather a loose lot, and were considered by the other corps in the garrison as being a decidedly "fast" set of men, but even among these I soon acquired a "bad eminence," and, with one exception, I was looked upon as the worst of the lot.

This exception, Claude Helmsdorf, was my most intimate friend. He was a German by blood, but his parents were naturalized English people. There was that in Claude's disposition which endeared him to me above all my companions. His tastes were the same, and he had the same half-sentimental, half-grotesque sort of philosophy which made me something of an enigma to my other more matter-of-fact comrades.

We were neither of us happy without excitement. The dull monotony of garrison life at Gibralter, where the regiment was quartered, gave us scant openings, but what we could do we did. Drinking, gambling and other kindred vices, so far as means were available, we indulged in without stint. Occasionally we used to go on short leave into Spain, where, in a somewhat less strict society, we could plunge more deeply into our favorite vices. We got into numerous scrapes, some of them very serious ones. More than once we nearly lost our lives in mad escapades. On these occasions each had found the other true as steel, and our mutual affection grew daily stronger and stronger. Pleasures such as those which alone had any zest for us cannot be obtained for nothing, and after two years of this life money troubles began to harass us. Now and then a lucky *coup* at the gaming-table would keep matters straight for a short while, but the luck would soon turn and again the clamoring of creditors would assail us.

No troubles wear down a man's courage and patience like money troubles, and on my excitable and emotional nature the long strain began to tell. I grew morose and gloomy, and had fits of terrible mental depression, which did not escape the notice of those about me. I knew it was whispered that Helmsdorf and I were getting into serious difficulties, and this knowledge was gall and wormwood to me. At last I wrote, in desperation, to my father. I sent him a penitent letter, stating that I was in great straits for money, finally imploring help, hinting that my reputation and the retention of my commission depended on a favorable answer. Once before, in a less serious crisis of my affairs, I had made an appeal which was successful, but my father, while granting my request, had written in terms which made me feel far from hopeful when writing the second time.

My forebodings proved true; one dull, dark afternoon Helmsdorf found me in my room in the casemate barracks reading my father's answer. It had come overland, and, as was not unusual in the dilitory Spanish post of that time, was some days overdue. I looked up as Claude entered. I remember his face as well as if it had all taken place yesterday; it was drawn, haggard and pinched; his eyes were unnaturally bright and restless, while a hectic spot flamed on each cheek.

"Bad news, eh?" he asked quietly, but with a kind of bitter laugh.

I handed him the letter, which he read aloud:

MY DEAR EDWARD: The last time you wrote to me, to say you were in difficulties, I managed, at considerable inconvenience to myself, to send you the sum you asked for. At the same time I warned you that you must not expect me to help you again. I am a poor man, as you well know, and such money as I have I need for myself, your mother and your sister. You cannot expect that I am going to cause them discomfort in order to supply you with luxuries. Your being placed in the army (contrary to my judgment) cost me a larger sum of money than I felt justified in spending. I gave you an allowance which I had (and still have) good reason to believe sufficient for young officers of your standing, even without stinting themselves extraordinarily.

You exceeded this allowance very considerably a year ago and wrote to me for assistance, which I gave. You now write to me for a far larger sum.

I regret that I must refuse your request. Were I richer, I do not know that I should be wise to grant it; as it is, I cannot. You have bitterly disappointed——

"Pshaw!" cried Helmsdorf, throwing the letter on the floor, "never mind the sermonizing part. The main thing is, he refuses to help. Now, what are you going to do?"

I did not answer. My mind was full of the blackest despair.

"You gave a check for your mess bill to Holmes, didn't you?" asked Helmsdorf, slowly.

I nodded.

"And another to the Quartermaster, who cashed it; didn't you?"

I did not answer.

"And one or two beside to other fellows, I think. Have they been honored, do you suppose?"

I laughed—a bitter, joyless laugh—in answer to the cold, sardonic smile on Helmsdorf's face.

"As far as I can calculate," went on Claude, "these checks will be returned protested by the mail due to-day or to-morrow."

I groaned as the horror of the shame so near at hand oppressed my mind.

"Garrison Orders, Gibraltar, 19th June," murmured Helmsdorf, as if quoting to himself.

"A General Court-Martial will assemble at——"

I sprang up with an oath. "What do you mean by playing the fool with me! By——"

"Gently, gently, old boy!" said Helmsdorf, raising his hand deprecatingly. "There will be two prisoners tried at that court-martial; that is, if there are any!"

"What do you mean?" I asked, looking earnestly at him.

Helmsdorf laughed.

"We have been through all sorts of troubles together before now," he said, "and I shan't desert you in this. I am in the same sort of fix as you are, the charge will run much the same—that is if there is a charge!" he added in the same slow tones.

"I don't know what you mean, Claude?" I said at length.

Helmsdorf laughed again.

"My dear boy, you know I have been Acting Paymaster for Dolby while he was on leave?"

"Yes," I said.

"Well! Dolby's leave is up, and he is due back by the mail expected to-day; the mail which brings your checks back, in fact."

"Yes!" I said again.

"He will look in the treasure chest for £150 which ought to be there."

I looked fixedly at Helmsdorf.

"Well! He won't find them!"

There was a long silence.

At first a horror of what he had done made me feel sick, but with a rush the reflection came upon me with awful force, that I was no less a thief than he!

"What are you going to do?" asked Helmsdorf at length.

I did not answer. A sullen despair was filling my heart.

"I have made up *my* mind!" went on Helmsdorf.

I looked up inquiringly.

Helmsdorf pointed to my pistol-case, which layed on a table near the wall. I started, as I seemed to see the embodiment of dark ideas, which had of late flitted like baleful shadows over my mind. He proceeded quietly.

"They shall not have more than *one* prisoner to try ——"

"They shall not have any!" I broke in fiercely.

Helmsdorf laughed loudly—a wild, discordant laugh.

"What! Will you come too, Ned?"

"Aye, let us go together! I care for nothing then! You are the only being in this accursed world for whom I care a snap of the fingers"!

He seized my hand with a grasp of iron and wrung it.

"We've been through all sorts of things together, old fellow; we won't part now. We don't leave much. There are too many blanks in the lottery of this world to make it worth living in. Life is a Dead Sea apple at best! Shall we stay to face the shame, the disgrace, the pity, the —— Hark!"

The boom of a gun came sullenly over the quiet harbor.

The mail was in.

I uttered an oath and strode toward the pistol-case. Helmsdorf stopped me.

"Steady, old fellow," said he. "Let's go to work quietly. Look here!"

He led me by the arm to the window, which looked out into a large courtyard.

"See! There is old Pensioner Williams lighting the lamps. He's a very methodical old chap, and will be ten minutes, at least, lighting them round the court. I know his habits perfectly; he will light all round the court first, and last of all he will light the two lamps on that post in the centre of the yard.

"Now, Ned, old fellow, listen to me. I shall go to my room and get my pistols ready. I shall write a few lines to say it's nobody's fault but my own, and tell Dolby I am sorry I let him in. By that time the lamps will be nearly all lighted. I shall watch old Williams, and when he lights the right-hand lamp of those two in the centre I shall go. When he lights the left-hand lamp you will come, too. We might have a bet," he added with ghastly merriment, "which lamp he will light first."

There was a pause.

"Is that agreed?" asked Helmsdorf.

Oh, the black despair in my young heart!

"Yes!" I answered calmly, and we shook hands once more. We felt we should not meet on earth again.

"You remember the story of Clive?" cried Helmsdorf, whose spirits seemed wildly excited. "How he snapped a pistol twice at his head, and when it failed to go off the second time he took it as a sign from heaven that he was preserved for something famous. Perhaps something of the kind may happen to one of us."

His manner changed suddenly. He seized me by the shoulders and looked straight into my eyes. I have never forgotten his look, and never shall. It comes back to my recollection over the mist of years with the reality of life.

"Good-by, Ned," he said at length, "till then!"

He left the room and closed the door. I could hear him walk down the corridor to his room, which was only four or five from me. I heard his door shut and all was quiet. I looked out into the courtyard through my window. It was a dull, murky evening. The sounds of life and movements of the barracks some distance beyond reached me faintly, making the surrounding stillness more marked. The old pensioner was moving his ladder to commence lighting the second side of the court. I felt I must prepare. Never in my life was I calmer. I went to my pistol-case and loaded my pistols with scrupulous care. That finished, I took pen and paper and sat down to write to my father.

How often in after years, when the torturing remembrance of that horrible evening comes before me, have I shuddered to think of the black wickedness of my heart at the time! No thought of my kind mother seemed to come over me; I only seemed to feel a sort of selfish satisfaction in punishing my father for his refusal to assist me, and a kind of relief at the near prospect of release from my disgrace.

"My dear father," I wrote, "by the time you will get this you will have heard that I am dead. I gave checks on the agents, thinking you would be sure to help me, as I was in trouble, and, as I had told you, I wanted the money urgently. As I find from your letter that you have not placed any money to my credit, these checks will be dishonored.

"Of course, you know, this means the loss of my commission, my honor and all that makes life worth living.

"I do not blame you, as I suppose you are saying what is true when you tell me you cannot afford to help me. I see no way out of my trouble but this. Give my love to my dear mother and Effie.

"Ever your affectionate son,

"EDWARD ENGLETHORPE."

I laid down the pen and looked out of the window. Old Williams had just finished lighting the last lamp in the court, and was advancing with his ladder to the lamp-post in the centre. My heart gave one throb. I took up my pistol and waited. He began with the *right*-hand lamp!

There was a sort of buzzing in my ears as I idly watched. My hour was then postponed a brief space. I saw him arrange the wick, and then, with his taper, light the lamp. Hardly had the flame shone forth when I heard a sound like the slamming of a distant door. The singing in my ears grew louder. Old Williams descended his ladder, placed it against the opposite rest, and ascended to light the *second* lamp, that on the left. I placed the muzzle of my pistol between my teeth. What was the old man fumbling about? Would it never light? I was quite calm and motionless. I recollect that I could think quite distinctly. I determined I would not touch the trigger till the lamp was alight, and sat grimly watching.

* * * * *

But it never did light. After handling it for some time the old man lifted the lamp out of its socket; it was evidently out of repair. He took it down with him, shouldered his ladder, and went away, leaving one lamp burning only. Then there came upon me a sudden and violent reaction. I laid down the pistol and sat trembling in every limb. I don't know how long I sat in the dark helpless, half stunned with shuddering thoughts which I felt powerless to give shape to. At length I was roused by a knock at the door.

"Mail letters, sir," said the voice of the post-sergeant through the gloom.

I rose mechanically and opened the door. There were two letters for me. I took them and dismissed him. I lit a candle and tore open the first. It was from my agents:

SIR: We beg to acquaint you that a draft for £100 has been placed this day to your credit.

We have honored the drafts payable to Captain Holmes, Quartermaster Braham, Messrs. Saccone & Co., and Messrs. De Larios, leaving your account with the balance of £127 4s 3d in your favor. We remain, sir, your obedient servants, HAMMOND & Co.

I opened the other letter. It was from my mother:

Why, dearest Ned, did you not write and tell me of your troubles? You know, my darling, how dearly I love you and that I would gladly starve myself rather than that you should want.

I wish, dear, you had written to me as well as to your father. Of course young men will be young men and do foolish things, though I know you are too good to do anything really wrong. Your father is a little stern, but he loves you dearly. When your letter came it made him dreadfully unhappy.

I soon saw something was wrong about you, though he did not want to tell me anything about it.

But it is no use trying to conceal anything from mothers, and I soon got at it, though not till his answer had been sent to you.

I can guess how his refusal must have disappointed you, but he really had not got the money. He let me go to Aunt Raby, and after a tremendous interview with the old lady I got her to lend us £400 on your father's security. There was such a scene! She declared at first she would not do it. She abused you for your extravagance, my dear, so much that I very nearly lost my temper; but I knew it would spoil my chance, so I was as patient as could be, and did not leave her till I got out of her a nice, big check, with which I at once rushed off to Hammond's and got it put to your credit. My poor darling, I can well imagine how unhappy you have been! I have been picturing you tossing about getting to sleep, and looking thin and ill!

I am not going to scold you, dear; I know that the trouble you have had is severe punishment enough. I feel, somehow, quite sure that you are going to be wiser in future, and not be quite so extravagant. I could not scold you, my darling, for I am too happy when I think how happy you will be when you hear your worries are over.

I wish so much, oh, so much! that you would ask your Colonel to let you come home on leave for a little. You have been away so long, and I do so long to see you again. I am sure a change would be so good for you in every way. *Do, do try and get leave.*

With much love from your father, and heaps of kisses from Effie (who is growing so pretty and young ladyish), and from me (oh, my darling, you can never know how dear you are to me!) believe me, ever your loving mother,

MARY ENGLETHORPE.

P. S.—Old Stimson, the carpenter, was here to-day. He asked after you, and says he wants so much to see you again. He seems to think you will be a General at least when you get back.

As I read the letter, in the dear, familiar hand, the thought of the old home life came to me like the breath of the sweet country air of England amid the glow of barren tropical rocks. As I read the gentle words, telling of love, patience, trustfulness and forgiveness, could I do else than fall on my knees, with tears raining down my face, and try, ah, how feebly! from my long unpracticed lips, to thank God again and again and to ask for his blessing on my kind parents, so unsuspecting of the hideous fate that was so nearly mine?

But suddenly, like a lurid flash of lightning, came the thought of that awful room, so near, and what it might have held.

It may have been the sound of feet on the stairs, the murmur of many voices, which recalled me.

They were coming toward my room. In an instant my mind was made up. I would never divulge to a living soul what had passed between Helmsdorf and myself. I rapidly shut and replaced the pistol case. The door flew open; two officers with scared and white faces came in breathless.

"Good God!" cried one to me. "Helmsdorf has shot himself dead!"

I uttered an exclamation of horror.

"Where? When?" I cried.

"In his room! Austice went in and found him dead! Come and see!"

No one will ever know what it cost me to go.

I passed, feeling as if I were dreaming, through the little crowd of officers and soldier-servants who stood, scared and silent, outside Helmsdorf's door, and entered the room.

There he was, sitting in his chair, at the table by the window which looked into the courtyard, quite dead, his head and shoulders on the table, the pistol resting beside them.

A thin stream of blood oozed from his mouth, and had run to the edge of the table, whence it fell slowly, drop by drop, on to the floor.

"Here is a paper, sir, with writing," said Helmsdorf's soldier-servant, who was standing by, crying.

This was what was written there:

"Good-by, dear boys! Sorry to leave you, but there is no way out of it. I have come to grief, and nothing can put me right in this world! I don't know about the next.

"Tell Dolby I am sorry about the money. I don't know exactly how much is short.

"I got my accounts wrong soon after I took over, and never could get them right again. Good-by! How slow Old Williams is! He is lighting my lamp first. Here goes——"

I do not remember anything for some days after this.

It seemed that I swooned after reading the letter, and was carried to my room.

It surprised no one that I should be so much moved by the terrible end of one who was well known to have been my dearest friend.

The first subsequent event I recollect is lying on the sofa in my room, the kind old regimental surgeon by my side bathing my head.

"The Colonel agrees with me; a trip home will do you good, my boy. You're too long out here, and you know you have not been quite so steady in your habits as you might have been," he added, with a look of meaning, though full of kindness.

"You're to be put on board to-morrow; the shock has tried you a good deal."

"But, doctor," I asked with a shudder, "is he——? Have they——? I mean the funeral."

The old surgeon's face grew very sad.

"There was no funeral, poor lad!" he said gravely. "The Coroner's inquest which sat found a verdict of *felo de se*. I tried to show he could not have been in his right mind at the time. Indeed, I don't think he was. The letter he left was very incoherent, and I pointed this out to the Court when I gave my evidence. No sane man would write about the lamp-lighter being slow at such a time and talking about his lamp being lighted! What could he mean? But no one will ever know what the poor fellow meant now," he added, sighing.

After a pause he continued: I did my best, but it was useless. The money was wrong beyond a doubt, and we could not get any evidence to show he was not sane except the letter, so far as it went, and they said they could not conscientiously give a verdict other than the one they gave."

"What have they done, then?" I gasped. "What does it mean— their verdict?"

"It explains," said the old doctor sadly, "why there was no funeral. Poor Helmsdorf did a certain deed and he lies in a felon's grave. They carried him out last night at midnight and buried him beyond the lines—— But what a fool I am!" he burst out excitedly, as he saw how terribly I was agitated. "Calm yourself, my dear boy! calm yourself!" and no woman could have soothed me more kindly or more patiently.

"My story is done. I need not go on to say how, when I reached home, I found the love I so little deserved awaiting me unchanged; nor how, to escape terrible memories, I exchanged to another regiment, and, a changed man in heart and soul, strove to live a nobler and a worthier life.

It has stirred me, as I have written this, more than I have ever been stirred since the awful day itself, but it may be for my good.

I look up once more at the outward signs of honors and successes in life. I see the miniatures of the little faces of my children's children, and every sigh and symptom of a happy and honorable old age, but the pages I have just written, still wet with tears (for I have wept as I have written), remind me of what, but for God's mercy and goodness to me, might have been!—[Jamary Cornhill.

Hints for Maintaining Health.

When the health is fairly good, and there is no special strain to be put upon the system, the normal appetite may be trusted to indicate the kind and quantity of food necessary to maintain that condition. Naturally the appetite varies with the changing seasons, and unless it indicates an unreasonable extreme of indulgence or abstinence, no attention need be paid to any other monitor. Much harm is done by injudicious or meddlesome friends suggesting that a person is too stout or too thin, too pale or too ruddy, and serious disturbances of the system often follow the mischievous advice to take some bitters or pills, or refrain from fattening food or drink. Paying attention to any of these fads is like playing with fire. If you are ill enough to seem to warrant any radical change of diet or any application of medicine, consult your physician at once. Above all, avoid advertised quack medicines. To use the opinion of a successful dealer in them, whose bank balance is more liberal than his conscience, they are "made to sell."

If you feel a little debilitated take the coca tonic; eat plenty of fresh ripe fruit and vegetables, especially oranges; drink lemonade; and when unusually fatigued, and just before retiring, drink a glass of milk as hot as can be taken, in large sips. Walk reasonably, and sleep in pure air. If a few days of this sort of home treatment fail to bring up the body and mind to their proper tone, call in your doctor and follow his advice.

"Mr. Barnes" in Real Life.

I once knew a Mr. Barnes, whom I reproduced in my book. He was one of the coolest men you ever saw. I remember hearing of Barnes going into an open-air concert with an American lady in Weisbaden one night. He advanced to the box office to purchase tickets, and as he did so left the lady standing alone for a few minutes. Meanwhile a supercilious German officer had come up, observed the lady, and began impudently to ogle her through his monocle. Barnes took in the situation at once, and immediately walked around and around the German officer, coolly ogling him in turn. The officer noticing this, became very indignant. "What do you mean, sir?" said he. "Do you know that I am a German officer—" "That's all right, my boy," interrupted Barnes, tapping him on the shoulder. "You're admiring what we call an American lady. I take the liberty of inspecting what you doubtless call a German gentleman." Needless to add the officer slunk away.—[Archibald C. Gunter in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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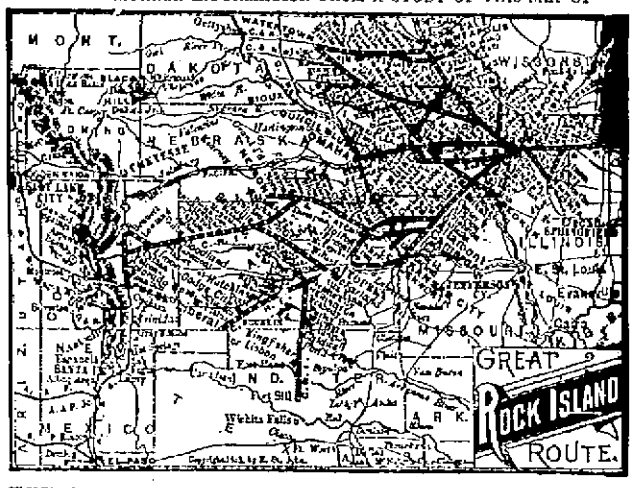

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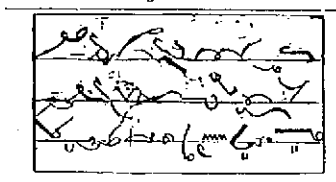

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TIME TABLE.

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1890.

via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 7.30, A. M., arrive at New York 3.39 P. M.; New Haven 1.20 P. M.; New London 10.28 A. M.; Providence 9.15A. M., and Boston 11.05 A. M.

Leave Newport at 10.20 A. M., arrive at New York 4.30 P.M.; New Haven 2.25 P. M.; New London 12.01 P. M.; Providence, 12.25 P.M.; Boston, 1.55 P. M.

Leave Newport at 1.30 P. M., arrive at New York at 11.00 P.M.; New Haven 9.05 P. M.; New London 7.40 P. M.; Providence 6.13 P. M.; Boston 7.30 P. M.

Leave New London 7.20 A. M.; Boston 7.00 A. M.; Providence 9.15 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 9.55 A. M.

Leave New York at 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.25 A. M.; New London 10.15 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 1.00 P. M.

Leave New York at 1.00 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.; New Haven 3.05 P. M.; New London 4.32 P. M.; Providence 5.00 P. M.; arrive at Newport at 7.00 P. M.

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Beginning Wednesday, October 1, 1890, a steamer will run as follows:

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Between Newport and Jamestown.

Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.30, 12.00 A. M., 2.45, 4.15, 6.15 P. M., or on arrival of Providence boat. Sundays, 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.45, A. M., 4.00 P. M.

Old Colony Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Monday, Oct. 13, 1890, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Return 5.15, 8.30, o9.30, 11.10 A. M., 3.40, 4.35, 6.55 P. M. Portsmouth Grove, c7.35, c10.15, A. M., c2.55, P. M. Coal Mines, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55, P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Tiverton, 7.35, 10.15 A. M. 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 5.15 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.15 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7.35 A. M. Nantucket, 7.35 A. M. Providence, 7.35, A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Return 7.30, 9.05 A. M., 12.40, 4.15, P. M.

Sundays for Boston, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton Stoughton, Randolph, So. Braintree, Quincy, New Bedford, 6 P. M. Return, 4:30 A. M.

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White Star Line.		Anchor Line.	
From New York.		From New York.	
Germanic	Dec. 3	Anchoria	Dec. 4
Teutonic	" 10	Ethiopia	" 11
Brittannic	" 17	Furnessia	" 18
Majestic	" 24	Devonia	" 25
Germanic	" 31	Circassia	Jan. 1
And so on every Wednesday.		And so on every Thursday.	

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SABER AGAINST PISTOL.

THE GRAND CAVALRY ACCOMPANIMENT TO PICKETT'S CHARGE.

How Gen. Gregg and "Jeb" Stuart Disputed the Road to Meade's Rear While Lee's Infantry Charged His Front—A Thrilling Fight.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

GEN. GREGG'S cavalry battle with Stuart (Gettysburg, July 3, 1863) is often called "the one cavalry fight of the war." The combat, though brief, was desperate; the losses, though comparatively light, were inflicted at close quarters with pistol and saber. The result was incalculable. An ideal cavalry action is where mounted columns rush upon defeated infantry, and cutting right and left turn a momentary wavering into a disastrous panic. In the affair between Stuart and Gregg cavalry met cavalry and struggled hand to hand for the mastery. The hour was simultaneous with that of Pickett's charge, and Stuart was attempting to aid Pickett by a fire in the rear of the Union line.

Since that time Gen. Gregg has resisted every effort to draw the story from his pen, and his lips remained closed until he met the Count of Paris on the battlefield last autumn and recounted the particulars. He was marching on to Gettysburg, he said, on July 2, and his route led to the right rear of Meade's army. He saw some important points exposed to the Confederates, guarded them until nightfall, skirmished with Lee's infantry, put out pickets and stationed artillery, and then reported to headquarters. The instructions given him for the next day, the 3d, were based upon what he had reported about his action of the 2d, and he was told to go back and hold the ground he had so wisely seized. Gregg's force consisted of two brigades of the Second cavalry division, as follows: First brigade, Col. J. B. McIntosh—Third Pennsylvania, First New Jersey, First Maryland; Third brigade, Col. J. Irwin Gregg—Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Fourth Pennsylvania, First Maine and Tenth New York. Company A, Purnell troop, Maryland; Company A, First Ohio; Battery E, First United States; M, Second United States, and a section of the Third Pennsylvania artillery, were attached to the Second division. The Second brigade, Third division, was also serving with Gregg. It was led by Col. George A. Custer, and consisted of the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan. The troops with Gregg, including Custer, numbered 5,000 men.

About 1 o'clock on the 3d an order came from headquarters for Custer to rejoin his division some miles away on the Union left flank. His brigade at the moment was deployed on the extreme front, a danger point, and it was while relieving his men by other troops that the action about to be described was brought on. Gregg says that when Custer came in in person from the outposts he said, "General, you'll have a fight here." Gregg then asked Custer to stay, and he "was well pleased to remain."

Some of Stuart's troopers were engaged in skirmishing with Custer's men when the attempt was made to relieve the latter. Stuart had four brigades of cavalry and three batteries, about 7,000 men in all, and his position was somewhat higher than Gregg's and was well screened with woods. Between the two was an open space a mile long and half a mile wide, which soon became a bloody lane of strife. Gregg's batteries commanded the field.

The brigade of Col. McIntosh had taken position on the ground vacated by that of Custer on retiring, and the carbine ammunition of these men was exhausted in coping with the enemy. When Custer's men returned to relieve McIntosh and resume their place on the front line the Confederates began to force the fighting, and the retiring men and their relief both had their hands full for a time. Finally a Virginia regiment swept down from Stuart's line along the open space, directing its course upon Gregg's batteries. Near the center of the field the Fifth Michigan of Custer and the First New Jersey of McIntosh stood in line across the pathway, and not being able to withstand the Virginians separated in the middle, swinging backward like double gates, and left a gap for the enemy to dash through.

"COME ON, YOU WOLVERINES!"

At the moment Custer was drawing toward this very spot with the Seventh Michigan, and seeing the emergency he hastily formed the regiment in close columns and advanced to meet the Virginians. The latter were already between two fires, the Fifth Michigan and First New Jersey having deployed parallel to the route of march of the enemy and opened upon them. Custer swept on with the Seventh until he found his way barred by a stone fence. Across this barrier his men opened with carbines, and the Confederates gallantly faced the music, forced their way to the opposite side of the wall, and returned the fire with pistols. The battle waged for some time at arm's length, but the Confederates were quickly re-enforced, and Custer had to give ground, followed by the Virginians. The Confederates were at last over half way across the open space, but they were drawing nearer to Gregg's cannon at every step, and were made to suffer terribly for their boldness. They were, in fact, running a gantlet of fire on both sides and facing a fire on the front, something human nature cannot endure forever, and at last they had to give it up and retire. Thus far the fighting had been only a byplay on the part of the Confederates. "Stuart intended to occupy my attention here with only one of his brigades," said Gregg to the Count of Paris as the battlefield tourists stood in the center of the open ground where Custer met the Virginians. "With his main column he hoped to slip unobserved between me and our army at Gettysburg and get into our rear."

But Gregg's men fought too hard to be trifled with, and regiment after regiment of Stuart's was drawn to the scene. By the time the First Virginia retired before the scorching fire that received it, far down the field, the three brigades of Wade Hampton and the two Lees were in the fight. A curtain of woods skirted the Confederate end of the long, narrow field. The Union end was an open farm region, and on one side there was a wood the whole distance of the Union position, and on the other a sheltering crest along a stream. To dislodge Gregg from the wood on one side and the ridge on the other, while his batteries stood at the end of the space raking the ground between, was too hard a task for Stuart to think of. Yet a quick ride down that open ground into the batteries might carry Gregg's key position and ruin his line.

Scarcely had the Virginia regiment quit the field when a mass of their fellows, several regiments in all, moved out in splendid order from the woods, and started to repeat the march of the vanguard just defeated. They moved in close column in full view of their opponents, and marched as calmly and as proudly as on a parade. Their sword blades shone in the high summer sun, their horses moved neck and neck, and like a small avalanche of warriors the body rolled resistlessly on across the open space between the thin Union lines that still clung to the ridge and to the wood on either side. Gregg saw what was upon him; Custer saw it; every man on the field saw it. A thunderbolt of war was coming and must be met. Here and there a picket or a dismounted man cut off from his company rushed to the nearest body of his friends, gripped his weapon tighter and prepared to be one of a host to meet the onslaught. Aids dashed to and fro, picking up squads and detachments and forming irregular bands. McIntosh's brigade was divided, part on one side of the lane-like space, part upon the other. The Third Pennsylvania regiment had two squadrons on the ridge on the left and two in the wood nearly opposite, the enemy marching between. Custer's men were along the ridge by the stream and at the end of the field, facing the advancing enemy. The First Michigan stood in close column behind the batteries, and Gregg at once ordered it to charge. Custer dashed up at the moment, fresh from his late battle, at the head of the Seventh and placed himself in front of the First.

HORSE MET HORSE.

The Confederates rode on unmindful of the canister and shell that soon plowed their splendid line. The ranks closed up the gaps, the officers admonished and encouraged their men. "Keep to your sabers! keep to your sabers!" was the caution in the south ranks overheard by Gregg's troopers on either side of the pathway. Wade Hampton rode at the head of the column, his well known banner in the van. Under the combined power of the peppering carbine fire from either side and the artillery missiles in front, the Confederates at length wavered. The horses reared and jumped, the men shouted and gestured. Seeing the confusion in the front ranks of the enemy, Custer swung his saber in the air, and shouting, "Come on, you wolverines!" led the First Michigan full tilt at Hampton's line. Then came a scene seldom witnessed in modern war.

Both sides were moving at a mad gallop, and when they met the crash resounded above the roar of carbine and cannon. Hampton and Custer's men were formed in columns of squadrons, and their fronts were thus about equal in breadth. When they struck, horse met horse and reared, and the heavier bore down the lighter. Horses and their riders rolled over and over beneath the trampling hoofs of those following. Men were pitched from their saddles against their mounted opponents, and carried them down in the struggle, to go on fighting it out on the ground. Cries of surrender were heard on all sides, and horses were shot in order to prevent their riders from escaping. "There was little attempt at orderly formation," said Gen. Gregg, "but as fast as one squadron was broken another rode to the front. The Confederates used their pistols chiefly, but my men relied upon the saber. Hampton was wounded by one of Custer's men, who used his saber on him."

While Custer and Hampton fought on the front, the long Confederate column stretching backward on the open ground offered the men of McIntosh a chance to assail it from either side. Capt. W. E. Miller led his squadron of the Third Pennsylvania against the rear of the Confederate line and pushed through, followed by some of the First New Jersey. Capts. Treichel and Rogers, of the Third Pennsylvania, accompanied by Lieut. Newhall, of McIntosh's staff, put their squadrons in from the other side and hewed their way toward a Confederate flag. Newhall attempted to cut down the flag bearer, but his sword was met by that of an opposing trooper, and the man with the flag thrust the pike of the staff through the daring lieutenant's face. The Confederates had the odds with them everywhere, but the persistent attacks of Gregg's little bands on the sides and Custer's splendid battle in front left them no chance to rally for a grand lunge. Their column gradually spread out under the pressure of fighting in so many directions, and Gregg's men broke into it in many places. At length it gave way, and a retreat, as mad as the forward march had been, begun. Again, enemies were on the right and on the left. Every trooper of Gregg's battalions rushed up to the border of the field and fought on his own hook. Many squads, and individuals as well, became involved with the Confederate mass, and, borne on in the retreat, fought so long as there was hope.

Stuart retired his column to the original position and kept up a fire until darkness fell, but made no further attempt to pierce the Union rear. Pickett's charge had failed, Lee was repulsed at all points, and the battle of Gettysburg was over.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, trembling, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are received by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

There never was a cheeky man who did not think native modesty his distinguishing characteristic.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

No man can be any stronger than the foundation he stands upon.

I DON'T WANT A DOCTOR!

I have tried them, and they have only swindled me. I have figured up what they cost me for the last four years, it was just $524.34. If I had it now it would be a fortune for me. This year my bill for medicine was only five dollars, for which I purchased six bottles of Sulphur Bitters. They cured me of Scrofula after suffering four years.—I. P. Cummings, Troy, N. Y.

"Steel to the sole"—Skates.

Woman's Dep't.

The Discovery and Colonization of North America.

BY JOHN B. SHIPLEY.

To tell in brief the story of the long series of events which make up the discovery of America, we must commence with the reign in Norway of the brilliant but despotic Harald Harfager. The attempts of this king to interfere with what his subjects considered their just rights, drove many of the bolder sea-rovers to find new homes in Normandy under Rollo, in Iceland, and on the western coasts of Britain, in all of which localities they left behind indelible traces of their influence on the character and language of the inhabitants. The history of the colonization of Iceland is told in the Landnama Bok, or book of settlements, forming part of the large and valuable collection of Icelandic manuscripts in the Royal Library at Copenhagen.

After about a hundred years of apparent prosperity in Iceland, during which the settlers, who governed themselves in accordance with republican institutions, kept up a constant intercourse and commerce with Norway, some ships engaged in trade were driven by a storm (A. D. 982) towards the coast of Greenland. Although this land must be included in the western hemisphere, and therefore considered a part of America, we can scarcely claim this event as a discovery of America. The first men to found an extensive settlement in Greenland were Erik the Red, and his friend Herjulf, whose name was given to the southern promontory, now Cape Farewell, but anciently called Herjulfsnes. Our illustration of the landing of this expedition is from a watercolor sketch by P. N. Arbo, the eminent Norwegian historical painter, which was originally intended as a preliminary study for the larger and more important work on the same subject upon which he is now engaged, and which it is hoped may be ready for exhibition in this country in 1893. The subject is the landing of Leif, son of Erik the Red, upon our eastern shores in the year 1000 A. D. The artist has admirably represented the bustle and excitement on board the ship, from which white men are landing for the first time in the world's history upon the North American continent. Although the original, in the possession of the writer, is not a highly finished picture, it is full of Norse energy and vigor of action, and well illustrates the irrepressible activity of the men who left so deep a mark upon the world's history, and from whom, through our English and Norman forefathers, we derive many of the best qualities of the American manhood of today. A reproduction of an old print of Erik the Red is also given.

This same man had a son, Bjarni Herjulfson, who, returning from a voyage to Norway, found that his father had gone to Greenland with Erik the Red. He immediately set out to follow him. Being driven to the southward by contrary winds and currents, he saw successively three lands while returning northward, after which he came to Greenland and to his father's settlement. Other accounts appear to confuse this voyage with one undertaken by Leif Erikson, who in A. D. 1000, being in Norway at the court of king Olaf Fryggvason, was sent by him to introduce Christianity into Greenland. Hearing of Bjarni's voyage, Leif is said to have at once purchased a ship and set off to explore the lands which Bjarni had only seen in the distance. The first he came to was a shore with many large flat stones; this he called Helluland, State-land (Newfoundland). The next was a well wooded country, which he called Markland (woodland), and finally he arrived at a land where vines grow in the open air and self-sown wheat flourished. To this land he gave the significant name of Vineland the Good, from the finding of vines and the rich nature of the soil and vegetation. Here he stayed some time, and built homes on the banks of an inlet or mouth of a river, probably in the neighborhood of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. His example was followed by his brother Thorwald and his sister-in-law Gudrid, who, with her second husband Thorfinn Karlsefne, remained three years in the new settlement, and explored the neighborhood of Cape Cod, and the present Boston Harbor. Here Snorre, her son, was born, the first native born American citizen, as he has been aptly styled. From him were descended a long line of famous men, including Snorre Sturleson, the compiler of the Heimskringle, or condensed history of the kings of Norway, and the world-famed sculptor Thorwaldsen.

The colony thus founded was kept up by regular communication with Greenland, at least until 1347, in which year the last recorded voyage between Greenland and Markland was made. This we hear incidentally through the ship being driven on to the coast of Ireland. Some historians have alleged that the colonies were in existence until 1540, long after the famous voyage of Columbus.

All these voyages are well authenticated, and numerous geographical indications are preserved in the great collection at Copenhagen, showing that the existence of lands southwest of Greenland was thoroughly well known and acknowledged. An important ecclesiastical historian, Adam of Bremen, writing in 1076, also bears emphatic testimony to the reality of these discoveries. The records relating to them were anciently preserved in the monastery at Skalholt, in Iceland, and there they would have been accessible to Columbus on his visit to Iceland in 1477, fifteen years before his great voyage. Traditions of the voyages would also be carried by sailors to the various European ports, especially Bristol, whose great merchants, among them the celebrated William Canynge, carried on a very considerable trade with Iceland in the fifteenth century. As early as 1480 we find Bristol men undertaking long voyages to try to find the lands that had thus been heard of in the West, and in 1490, seven years prior to Cabot's first successful voyage, ships had been sent out every year, two, three and four at a time, to try to discover these much desired shores.

All was ripe and ready, all minds were on the expectant, when in 1477 the daring Genoese (as he was by birth, though later naturalized as a citizen of Venice) John Cabot sailed westward in command of a Bristol ship the Mathew, and on St. John's (midsummer) day discovered the north point of Newfoundland. The same evening he discovered a small island (Belle Isle) and soon after the coast of Labrador. He coasted northwest until stopped by ice and discouraged by finding the land trend more to the northward, which disappointed his expectations of finding a passage through to the Indies. Whatever ideas may have been in the mind of Columbus on this subject, Cabot was certainly under the delusion that he had reached the spice islands of the far east of Asia, or the land of that continent. Returning home, he was made Admiral, and clad in the finest raiment; the people, says one eye-witness, ran after him like madmen.

John Cabot died soon after this voyage, but the work of exploration was continued by his son Sebastian, who in the following year (1498) made a second voyage, in the course of which he penetrated far to the northward (up to 67½° north latitude), and being forced by a mutiny to return southward, coasted in that direction nearly to Cape Hatteras. He also probably made a third voyage to Newfoundland, and brought back some of the native inhabitants, and hawks and other specimens of what was to be found there. The chief interest excited in the new discovery was on account of the fishing, in which English, French and Portuguese were soon actively engaged.

Wars with Scotland, and the strenuous opposition of Spain and Portugal turned the attention of the king (Henry VII.) of England away from these matters. Cabot went to Spain and passed the best years of his life in the service of the Spanish crown. Returning to England in the reign of Edward VI. he had an office and pension bestowed on him. After his death, at an advanced age, in the reign of Queen Mary, the husband of this queen, King Philip of Spain, is believed to have got hold of Cabot's maps and papers, which were left in the hands of a certain William Worthington, a tool of the court, and were never afterwards seen by English eyes. In this age of startling discoveries, it is not impossible that these treasures may yet be unearthed from some Spanish library or archive, and we may then know far more than we do now as to the real extent of Cabot's voyages and discoveries, which at present have to be pieced together from the meager accounts of contemporary writers.

As every American school boy knows, the colonization of North America by the English was delayed for something like a century after the voyages of Cabot. Hakluyt, the historian of the early attempts at discovery, was an ardent advocate of "western planting," and his treatise on the subject, after having been lost sight of for centuries, has been published by the Maine Historical Society, and is therefore accessible to those interested in the subject.

The early attempts at colonization were by no means successful. Sir Humphrey Gilbert lost his life in an attempt to colonize Newfoundland in 1583. Raleigh's colonists in Virginia, two or three years later, had to be taken off again after a few months' stay; but the important thing to be borne in mind is that the English founded their right to colonize the country on the discovery made by John Cabot on his first voyage when he took possession of the whole land for King Henry VII. From this fact it arises that Americans as a nation, barring those minor foreign elements which become every year more assimilated with the mass of the population, have essentially English rather than Spanish, French, or any other old-world national characteristics. We all know that we are as a nation descended from Englishmen, and some are even proud to think that they bear names that have been honored for centuries in the little old mother country across the sea. Hence it is but fitting that the English discoverers of the North American continent, upon which we live, should have all due honors paid them at the forthcoming national celebration.

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If it's sciatica, bathe with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, pressing the muscles and nerves hard.

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Cease your coughing and enjoy refreshing slumber, which Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will insure you.

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"Are you going to the races?" "Yes, and bet on the winning horse." "Not the handsome Abdullah, he is lame. Didn't you know?" I'll whisper in your ear, he'll win. They're using Salvation Oil.

The right way to go into your closet is through the door of prayer.

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Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrhal troubles.—G. R. Mellor, Druggist, Worcester Mass.

I believe Ely's Cream Balm is the best article for catarrh ever offered the public.—Bush & Co., Druggists, Worcester, Mass.

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Those who use it speak highly of it.—Geo. A. Hill, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Cream Balm has given satisfactory results. W. P. Draper, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Too many people believe that the milk of human kindness needs to be kept on ice.

I HAVE ALWAYS PAID RENT!

For a house to live in. This year I have half paid for a cottage, with money which, before I used Hop Bitters in my family, was paid to the doctor and the druggist. They cured my wife of Female Weakness.—W. F. Sampson, Salem, Mass.

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A German statistician says that there are 3,982 paper mills in the world, and that of the 1,004,000 pounds of paper turned out annually, half is used for printing, 600,000,000, pounds being required for newspapers alone, the consumption of which has risen by 200,000,000 pounds in the last decade. He alleges that on an average an Englishman uses annually 11½ pounds of paper, an American 10½, a German 8, a Frenchman 7½, an Italian or an Austrian 3½, a Spaniard 1½, a Russian 1½ and a Mexican 5

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,853,196
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	960,429
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	892,413
Phœnix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,383,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,976,093
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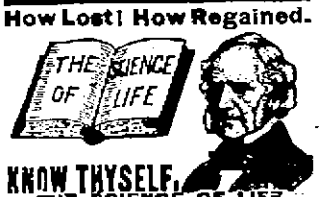

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, '91.

The signs do not point so strongly towards Cleveland's nomination for the Presidency as they did before he wrote that anti-free coinage letter.

Senator Morgan recently said that he believed nothing could please the American people so much as a foreign war. Some would-be government contractor or an ambitious army or navy officer must stand in the Senators mind for the American people.

Some of the Southern and Western Democratic papers now that Cleveland has come out against free coinage are recommending Senator Teller, of Colorado, a Republican, of the Western free silver style, for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency next year. They can have him. No honest money party has any use for him.

Cleveland seems to be no longer the pet of the great majority of true blue Democrats. The vast majority of that party are in favor of debased silver money and since his letter against free coinage, they have dropped him with great unanimity. They may have to nominate him in 1892, however, and he may be a convert to free silver by that time.

Do the people of Rhode Island realize that the sum asked for to build a new State House in the city of Providence is a tax of five dollars a piece on every man, woman and child in the State? And yet this is only the beginning. If the question is referred to the voters the people of this County without regard to politics ought to vote emphatically, No.

The State Senate has passed the weekly payment bill with one dissenting vote, that of Senator Wilbour of Bristol. This bill is simply a piece of political jobbery. Nobody asked for its passage and nobody will be any better off now that it is passed. It will be simply a dead letter. All large corporations that do not wish to pay their help weekly will obtain from them a certificate stating that they do not desire their pay oftener than once a month. Legislative interference with private business concerns of this kind is altogether out of place.

According to present appearances Ex-Gov. Ladd will be the Republican nominee for the Governorship of this state this spring, and Gov. Davis will be the Democratic standard bearer. On the Republican side there is no other person mentioned except Ladd, while on the Democratic side there is a rattling fire for Mayor Pond, which probably will amount to nothing when the convention is held. The Democratic party can put up no stronger ticket than Davis and Wardwell. Senator Bull of Middletown at present has the inside track for the Republican nomination for the Lieutenant Governorship. Both parties will hold their conventions early next month.

By the retirement of Senator Ingalls a new president pro tem of the Senate will have to be elected before the close of this Congress. The only two names suggested for the position are those of Senator Aldrich of this state and Senator Frye of Maine. Either of these gentlemen will make efficient and popular presiding officers. We do not know that Senator Aldrich cares for the position but it would certainly be an honor to the state he represents to have another Rhode Island Senator elevated to the place which was long ably filled by Senator Anthony. During the last four years of his senatorial career Senator Aldrich has made for himself a world wide reputation. He is the authority par excellence on all matters of the tariff and finance, and despite the fact that such able men as Sherman and Morrill have had much longer service than himself, yet it is to the Rhode Island Senator that the people have looked for sound financial facts rather than to his older colleagues. It is to the credit of Rhode Island that she has such an able Senator to represent her. It is to be hoped that when his term expires that his party may be in condition to give him another six years' term. A man so well fitted for legislative duty as he is should not be allowed to retire to private life. Neither the state nor the nation can afford to lose his services.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has very persistently pushed the postal Telegraph bill which has been before Congress for some time. This bill is one to permit the Postmaster General to make contracts with telegraph companies for cheap service in connection with the letter delivery department of the postal system. It calls for no expenditure by the Government except in return for service rendered. It is a cheap and easy way of experimenting in postal telegraphy. If successful it would probably lead to a further development of that idea. There would seem to be no solid objection to the plan, and we believe that the great business world is almost unanimously in favor of the measure. That great monopoly, the Western Union Telegraph Co., is opposed to the measure for its managers are well aware that they could not force any exorbitant rates upon the Postmaster General. Why either Republican or Democratic Congressmen should oppose the scheme it is impossible to say; certain it is that the Democrats in the committee have been solidly against it and Chairman Bingham, although professedly in its favor, voted with the Democrats in favor of indefinite postponement. We hope that the Postmaster General will not let the matter die, but that he will keep at it till he accomplishes his object. The public is with him.

TWO WAR HEROES.

Porter and Sherman.

"The second week of February, 1891, will long be remembered by all patriotic Americans. They had anxiously awaited every bulletin from the physicians in attendance on Gen. Sherman. His grand career, his unapproached popularity, his constant activities and contact with all classes of people, his vitality and intrest in affairs, had been freshly brought before the country. Most people had forgotten that Sherman's old-time and dear friend and cooperator, Admiral Porter, had been lying at the point of death for months, and the news of the death of one of the greatest of our naval heroes, next to Farragut, deepened the gloom caused by the condition of Gen. Sherman. The comradeship that had so long existed between these unique and widely different men was so genuine, close, and cordial, that the shock of the news of Sherman's nearness to death was enough to snap the slight thread of the Admiral's remaining vitality. Sherman in the Union Army and Porter in the Union Navy were associated in many great achievements by our cooperating military and naval forces in the Southwest. The usual jealousies beteen the two branches of the Union service did not exist, so far as they were concerned. Each admired and loved the other. They stuck to each other with chivalrous devotion and with brotherly affection. The relations between them when, after the war, Sherman was head of the Army and Porter the head of the Navy, were, we believe, without precedent in history. It was a case of absolutely 'United Service,' and the tradition of that era will descend to coming generations."

If a member of your family was dangerously ill would you call in a farmer to prescribe? If a piece of intricate machinery was out of order would you employ a carpenter to fix it? If you had a complicated law suit to defend, would you employ a merchant or banker to do it for you? Of course you would not do any of these obviously absured things, and yet, otherwise sensible men are numerous who think it would be wise to follow the advice of those who have never had any large financial experience, against that of those who have devoted their lives to a study of the subject in changing the financial system of the country. It is the most momentous question that nations are called upon to decide, and a mistep will be followed by untold misery, among the poor. Let us go slow in this matter.

According to the Rome correspondent of the Catholic News it is doubtful whether the beatification of Christopher Columbus will be accomplished by 1892. Matters of this kind move very slowly. Even when Columbus is beatified it will not make a saint of him. It is merely a declaration by the Pope that the person is happy in heaven and therefore to be reverenced as blessed. The process of making a saint is termed canonization. Pope Leo, it is announced, will send out a letter addressed to the episcopates of America, Spain, and Italy in relation to the Columbus celebration.

Hon. Warren O. Arnold has withdrawn from the Congressional contest in the second district. Hon. Charles H. Page will therefore have a walk over. The Republican state central committee held a meeting Wednesday and passed resolutions advising all Republicans in that district to refrain from voting owing to the fact that the election had been called on a day that would disfranchise a large portion of the Republican vote.

The time is not far distant when Canada will be loudly seeking for admission to Uncle Sam's family, and nobody knows it any better than the rotund old fellow generally known as John Bull.

That cyclone cavorting around in Alabama must have been trying to make connection with Jay Gould who was in the same vicinity.

The Newport Young Men's Christian Association observed its thirteenth anniversary Thursday evening by a large gathering in the Central Baptist church. Hon. T. M. Seabury, president of the Association, presided and opened the meeting with pertinent remarks. Mr. Chas. R. Thurston, acting general secretary for the Association, gave a very interesting and highly satisfactory report for the year, and Mr. Henry Bond, president of the Waltham Association, delivered a stirring address upon the objects and benefits of Y. M. C. A. work.

Many Newporters and people from the various towns of this County visit Providence daily. When there the question arises, as to where a good dinner can be obtained at reasonable rates. There are many restaurants in that city, some good, some bad and others indifferent. In the first-class can safely be reckoned the one kept by Mr. Walter B. Harrington, 123 Broad street. Mr. Harrington is a man well known to many of our readers. He has had long experience in the business, and we cheerfully recommend his place as being first-class in all respects.

Senator Aldrich, with his accustomed promptness, has acknowledged the receipt of the resolutions regarding the naval training station, recently adopted by the Business Men's Association. He has placed the resolutions with the letter accompanying them before the secretary of the navy, and it is confidently hoped that the New Hampshire will be returned to her moorings here within a few weeks.

Mr. Hiram Burlingham is enjoying a tour of the Southern States. He expects to be absent from Newport about two months.

The heirs of the late C. H. Russell have rented "Rosevale," on Narragansett avenue to Mr. Fred. W. Stevens of New York, for the ensuing season.

J. N. A. Griswold has sold 31,500 square feet of land on Ledge road and Lake View avenue to O. H. P. Belmont, for $1, etc.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Illustrious Dead—Washington in Mourning—Great Preparations for the Funeral of Sherman and Porter—Cleveland's Bomb Shell in the Free Silver Camp—No Extra Session—Another Free Coinage Bill—Appropriations Bills, Etc.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16th, 1891.

Admiral Porter; General Sherman; Both dead! Oh, insatiate death, would not one of these old heroes have sufficed? Washington is covered with a pall of the deepest grief for these two men—men whose like we shall not soon see again—men whose careers have shed immortal lustre upon America; whose glory will fill niches high up in the worlds temple of fame, and whose brave exploits will live in history, song and story in every clime as brave deeds of brave men are revered by men and women.

But to Washington these men were more than this. They were both our loved personal friends, and we feel almost as though each of us had lost a member of our individual family. Aside from the parts acted by these two Americans in the great tragedy of '61—'65, both of these men possessed traits that endeared them to all who knew them. They were both American's to the heart. Only a few short months ago Admiral Porter said to me: "America is big enough, strong enough and rich enough to build around itself a wall a thousand feet high and live independent of the rest of the world without detriment to itself."

Admiral Porter will be buried tomorrow at Arlington cemetery in a spot selected by himself, not two years ago, in close proximity to the last resting place of gallant Phil Sheridan, whose warm friend he was. The President has issued an order closing all of the Government departments on the day of the funeral, and Congress will also adjourn. The funeral cortege will consist of all the marines here and at Annapolis; 600 cavalrymen and artillerymen from Fort Meyer and Washington barracks; the local G. A. R. Posts; the entire District of Columbia National Guard and a naval G. A. R. post from Philadelphia of which the dead Admiral was a member. All of the naval officers in this city will attend in full uniform. The pall bearers are to be Vice President Morton, Maj. Gen. Schofield, Rear Admiral Stevens, Rear Admiral Almy, Rear Admiral Rodgers, Rear Admiral Jewett, Rear Admiral Howell, Rear Admiral Crosby, Senator Hawley, Senator Manderson, Senator McPherson, Representative Boutelle and Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania.

Such a commotion is seldom created in the political world, as represented here, as that caused by Mr. Cleveland's letter against the Vest free coinage bill, now pending in the House. It has greatly augured a very large majority of the democrats in Congress and they will never forgive Mr. Cleveland for it, but all the same they are not likely to bolt the ticket should that gentleman be nominated next year. It has also destroyed the little chance that the free coinage bill had of getting through the House at this session, and some very shrewd politicians are predicting that the democrats will not help the Farmers' Alliance to pass it at the next session. And what makes this prediction seem probable is the fact that the very democrats who were a week ago secretly scheming to force an extra session of Congress are now extremely anxious to avoid one, all on account of this letter from boss Cleveland; they hope for clearer political skies by next December.

The President does not think there will be an extra session, for he is making arrangements for a trip lasting about four weeks to the Pacific coast in the spring.

Representative Morrow, of California, has introduced a new silver bill which provides for the free coinage of American silver only. This bill was introduced at the request of Mr. Francis Newlands, of Nevada, who is understood to represent the mining interests, which hopes to get the bill adopted as a compromise.

Although the House is working on the regular appropriation bills the silver question and Mr. Cleveland's letter has been several times referred to in remarks on the floor, and Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, inserted the letter in the Record as a part of a few remarks, as he laughingly said to put it where it could be franked by members of Congress in the next campaign, as it is certain to be in large quantities.

Short, but sharp debates have occurred in the House on the civil service and the Indian appropriations, but no harm beyond a little bad blood followed.

The Senate has passed a resolution authorizing the select committee on our relations with Canada to continue its investigations during the Congressional recess. Senator Hoar, chairman of this committee, says he has almost completed a report of the work of the committee.

The copyright bill has been so amended by the Senate that its friends hardly know whether they want it to become a law or not. It's chances are mighty slim anyway.

Commissioner Raum has issued a circular letter to Pension Attornies warning them against making false statements in their circulars soliciting business, and calling their attention to the law requiring circulars to be approved by the Interior department before being sent out. J. B.

Webb of the Boston Journal, one of the best informed of the Washington correspondents, has the following to say in regard to the appointment of a Secertary of the Treasury: As to Mr. Aldrich, there can be no doubt but that the President would be very glad to have him as Secretary of the Treasury. It is known, moreover, that by his experience on the Committee on Finance, and his very earnest and efficient advocacy of the financial and business interests, he has commended himself to a remarkable degree to the President and to business circles, but unhappily there is now such a complication in Rhode Island politics that if Mr. Aldrich should retire from the Senate at this time it is barely possible, almost probable, in fact, that his successor would be a Democrat. Besides, it is by no means certain that Senator Aldrich would desire to leave the Senate to become Secretary of the Treasury. He has already caused it to be known in Rhode Island that he is not a candidate for re-election, and that he will devote himself on the expiration of his present term to some business pursuit. He considers that to be a duty which he owes to his family.

Mrs. J. H. Cotton, who died at her home in Waltham, Mass., Tuesday morning, was mother of Capt. J. P. Cotton, street commissioner of this city. She had reached the advanced age of 78 years.

YOUR MOST DANGEROUS FOE.

What Causes Sleeplessness and How to Prevent it.

Are you sleepless? Do you pass restless, wakeful nights? Do you toss from weary, heavy eyes and brain which teems with thoughts in restless activity—until your nerves palpitate and throb like the strings of a tensely strung instrument swept by the fingers of a madman?

Then be warned in time.

Madness stares you in the face.

Sleeplessness is simply a rapid road to the Insane Asylum.

You, and thousands like you, rush blindly on to the verge of insanity, softening of the brain, shattered nerves, paralysis, idiocy, etc., without knowing or realizing the fearful consequences.

Men allow care, anxiety, or business troubles to drive sleep from their eyelids, while women, with unstrung nerves and excitable temperaments, pass hours upon hours each night in sleepless, restless misery.

No greater calamity can befall you than to become sleepless. Sleep is more necessary than food, and you must have it or face deadly consequences.

What wonder that there are so many shattered nerves, tired brains and debilitated bodies, when we consider the thousands upon thousands who pass restless or disturbed nights and rise mornings feeling indescribably miserable, dragged out, scarcely able to face the day's work! What wonder so many rise mornings from their beds, where they have lain with weary lids and sleepless eyes, tossing from side to side, or simply catching short, unrefreshing naps filled with dreams, feeling heavy-headed, irritable, with pale faces, haggard looks, dull and heavy-ringed eyes, and go about their daily employment with tired limbs, exhausted energies, nerveless and ambitionless!

As You Value Your Life and Health Do Not Use Opiates!

It is *maddest folly* to fly to the use of opium, morphine or chloral. They simply *stupefy* and *paralyze* the brain, and do not produce that natural and refreshing sleep which the tired and exhausted brain and nerves must have in order to repair the waste of tissue.

There is one sure way to cure sleeplessness, and that is by the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura, the great nerve and brain invigorator. This wonderful remedy is Nature's own sleep producer, and is perfectly harmless, being made from pure vegetable medicines fresh from the lap of Nature. It may be given to infants, children, or the most delicate invalid without fear. It soothes, calms and quiets the weakened, irritable and overwrought nerves, producing perfect repose and refreshing, natural sleep; at the same time it builds up and tones up the shattered nerves and gives renewed life, strength, vitality and vigor to the system. Use it, you who are sleepless.

Be Convinced of its Wonderful Power.

I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura as being a good remedy for sleeplessness. Having been troubled in this way for three years, and objecting seriously to opiates, I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura with great benefit. I have also recommended the Nervura to many of my friends, who have been much benefited by its use.

MRS. G. H. HILL,
11 Union St., Concord, N. H.

Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., its discoverer, is the famous specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases. The doctor has devoted special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases through letter correspondence, and will give by mail his opinion and advice in any case free of charge. The perfection of this system renders a complete cure almost assured, as his success in treatment by correspondence is wonderful and unequalled.

N. B. *Send for symptom blank to fill out, or write Dr. Greene about your case, and a carefully considered letter, fully explaining your disease, and giving you a perfect understanding of all its symptoms will be returned, free of charge.*

Henry Watterson's letter to Gov. Hill may or may not have influenced that gentleman in the taking of the Senatorship from New York, but there can be no two opinions as to its being about as impudent a document as was ever sent by any man to another with whom he had not the slightest personal acquaintance. No wonder Hill says he never received such a letter.

Under the inspiration of Secretary Blaine, the State Department is prompt and energetic in performing the duties allotted to it in connection with the World's Fair. Ten young officers, six from the navy and four from the army, are going to South America as commissioners. The plan is very extensive, and if fully carried out will be bewildering in its richness.

The financial condition of the country is improving every day, and more than five millions of dollars are added to the amount of money in circulation every thirty days. This being the case it is not strange that conservative men should be satisfied to "let well enough alone."

The reciprocity treaty with Brazil goes into effect April 1th, of the present year. It is estimated that under it our exports to that country will be from twenty to thirty millions of dollars per annum. Last year they were less than $6,000,000. That is practical statemanship.

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than gold when hens moult. "One large can saved me $40; send six for $5 to prevent roup," says a customer. If you can't get it send us 50 cents for two packs; five $1. A 2¼ pound can $1.20 post-paid; 6 cans $5, express paid. "THE BEST POULTRY PAPER," sample copy free. Poultry Raising Guide free with $1 orders or more. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

CITY CONUCIL.

Special Meeting—A Proposition for $70,000 to Go to the Tax Payers—An Inspector of Milk Appointed—T. B. Congdon Made Clerk of the Common Council.

A special meeting of the City Council was held Thursday evening for the consideration of a report from the Highway committee, recommending submitting to the tax-payers at an early date a proposition to appropriate $70,000, of which $50,000 shall be for sewers and $20,000 for repairs to streets. His Honor, Mayor Coggeshall, presided in the Board of Aldermen and Mr. President Young in the Common Council. An Executive communication, stating the object of the meeting and heartily endorsing the recommendation to be considered was read and received, after which the report of the committee on Streets and Highways was read and a resolution, drawn in accordance with the committee's recommendations was passed without discussion.

Resolutions were also passed fixing the pay for election officers at $7.50 each for all services rendered; naming Thursday, March 12, as the date for holding the special election on the above proposition, and appointing Monday, March 9, as the day for revising and correcting the voting lists for such election.

On recommendation of the committee on Streets and Highways, Mrs. Matilda Barnes was given leave to withdraw her petition for changing the name of the upper portion of West Broadway.

An invitation to attend the social session of Newport Conclave, K. S. F., after the adjournment of the Council, was received and accepted.

The petition of A. E. Vanderbilt, for the removal of the lamp post and hydrant from in front of her estate to the opposite side of the avenue, she to pay all the expense attached thereto, was referred to the committee on Streets and Highways with power to act.

Mr. Thomas B. Congdon was elected Clerk of the Common Council vice Mr. A. P. Sisson, deceased.

The matter of appointing an inspector of milk was called up in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Higbee who reported that the committee on Ordinances did not consider an ordinance fixing the duties of such inspector necessary under the existing State law. On motion of Mr. Cottrell the salary of inspector of milk was fixed at $200, and on motion of Mr. Higbee, who explained that the Board of Health was desirous of having their executive officer appointed to the position, that they might better have an oversight of the work, Mr. Pardon S. Kaull was unanimously elected to the position.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Sarah E. Norman has sold 1903 square feet of land on Pope street to Edward C. Smith for $1, etc.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the furnished cottage No. 10 Cottage street, belonging to Miss Mary N. Neilson, who is spending the winter at South Carolina, to Madame Margarita J. Sorzano.

Chas. D. Marsh and wife have sold the estate on Thames and Marlboro' streets to Albert P. Fairbanks of Boston, and Mr. Fairbanks has sold the same to Stella F. Hamlett.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer business, for Mr. Patrick H. Horgan, his store No. 150 Bellevue avenue, to Messrs. H. K. Tetsuka & Co., Japanese merchants, of Rochester, N. Y.

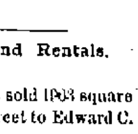
A. O'D. Taylor has let on lease for Mrs. Gilliat of Dresden, Germany, the "Gilliat House" No. 59 High street, to Mrs. Annie Ulman, who returns from Victoria, British Columbia, to resume residence in Newport early this spring.

Mr. J. M. Hodgson has rented his cottage on Bellevue avenue for the coming season to Mr. Sidney B. Webster, of New York, through Whipple & Derby.

The George Tiffany cottage on Narragansett avenue and Clay street has been rented, by Whipple & Derby, to Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock for the season of 1891.

M. COTTRELL,
Furnishing Undertaker
3 DOORS SOUTH OF POST OFFICE.
Residence, No. 79 Thames Street.
R. C. COTTRELL, Residence, 101 Mill-st.
NEWPORT.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

CIGARS!

We have lots of

CIGARS

And we want you to have them. We have reduced the price on nearly all of our 5c. Cigars to 7 for 25c.

WE CAN SELL YOU ORANGES FROM 10c. TO 35c. PER DOZEN.

FINE SMALL HAMS AT A LOW PRICE.

GOOD RAISINS 10c. per lb. 3 QUARTS OF SHELLBARKS for 25c.

BONELESS AND WHOLE CODFISH, MACKEREL and CROMARTY BLOATERS

FOR LENT.

Fine Creamery Butter in 5 and 10 lb. boxes

and the price will be all right.

Don't Forget Our CANDY ANNEX.

We are adding new and fresh stock nearly every day.

WING & THOMPSON, 172 & 176 B'way, Lake's Corner.

ELEGANT FLOWERS AND FANCY TRIMMINGS FOR EVENING WEAR.

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery

ESTABLISHMENT

143 THAMES STREET.

Great Clearing Sale!

UNHEARD-OF BARGAINS

—IN—

Trimmed Hats & Bonnets.

Entire Stock of Winter Goods to be Sold at Half-Cost.

BARGAINS in every Department.

STOCKBRIDGE SPECIAL

MANURES.

A SPECIALTY FOR ALL CROPS.

I wish to thank my old customers for past favors, and again invite all farmers and gardeners to use this Standard article this year. It is

SURE, QUICK, DRY, ACTIVE, SOLUBLE.

Buy a fertilizer you know is good. Does it pay to experiment?

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164

BROADWAY.

Beginning Wednesday, Feb. 4,

We will commence our

Annual Mark-Down Sale,

To continue during the month.

As We Intend to Remodel Our Store We Will Sell Everything at a Marked Discount.

J. H. COTTRELL,

144 THAMES STREET.

DID YOU SAY

Tomatoes only 13c. per can!

T. E. Sherman,

122 BROADWAY.

LOW PRICES.

PRIMROSES 3 for 50c.
LIBONIA 15c. OXALLIS 10c.
MIGNONETTE 10 to 15c.
CARNATIONS 25 to 50c.

WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, 346 B'WAY.

HORSESHOEING.

THE SUBSCRIBER has moved to 33 West Broadway, opposite Bosworth's Mill, where he is prepared to do good work in horseshoeing and blacksmithing, for which he needs no recommendation, and will be pleased to meet new and old customers.

2-14 6w FAYERWEATHER.

Macullar, Parker & Company.

CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

112 Westminster Street, . Providence
498 Washington Street, . Boston.

RETAIL CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

113 Westminster Street, Providence,
490 Washington Street, . Boston.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

112 West alester Street, . Providence
400 Washington Street, . Boston.

FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT

400 Washington Street, . Boston.

WHOLESALE CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

81 Hawley Street, . . Boston.

LONDON OFFICE.

30 Golden Square, . . . London.

10-18

Rubber Shoes unless worn uncomfortably tight generally slip off the feet.

THE "COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO

make all their shoes with inside of heel lined with rubber. This clings to the shoe and prevents the rubber from slipping off.

Call for the "Colchester"

"ADHESIVE COUNTERS."

BAGE & CO., Boston, Exclusive Wholesale Agents

At Retail by

C. H. BURDICK & CO.
T. M. NORMAN.
G. H. POPPLE.
T. M. SEABURY.
JOHN M. SWAN 9-6

25 Different Kinds of

Cabinet Photograph FRAMES

In Plush, Brass or Antique Silver, For 10, 15, 23, 34, 39, 49, 59, 63, 73, 95, 1.23.

THERMOMETERS

For 15, 23, 29, 31, 34, 59, 73, 95, 1.23.

Brass Bird Cages

For 73, 95, 1.23, 1.90, 2.25.

CHINA CUSPADORS

For 49, 73, 95, 1 19, 1.23.

Nickle Plated Cuspadors

For 25c.

A BARGAIN

—IN—

Japanese Lunch Baskets

For 10c.

—AT—

A. C. LANDERS',

167 Thames Street,

COVELL'S BLOCK.

PORTSMOUTH.

The Town Council and Court of Probate held its February session in the Town Hall on the 9th inst., when the following business received attention:

PROBATE MATTERS.—The last will and testament of Daniel H. Barstow, deceased, was presented and referred to the second Monday in March next, with notice thereof in the Newport MERCURY.

The fifth account of Wm. F. Carr, as executor of the will of William Carr, deceased, was allowed and ordered recorded.

The second account of Perry G. Randall, guardian of the person and estate of David S. Hedley, Jr., was allowed and recorded.

The sixth account of Thomas Holman, as guardian of the persons and estates of Eugene Sullivan, Hannah Sullivan and Mary Sullivan, was presented and referred with order of notice.

The third account of Resicom P. Manchester as guardian of the person and estate of Robert H. Manchester, was allowed and ordered recorded.

Mary N. Fish, administratrix on the estate of John B. Fish, deceased, presented her first and final account, and the same was referred with order of notice.

John L. Harrington presented a petition praying that the administratrix on the estate of Carmi Harrington, deceased, be ordered to pay lawful interest on the balance of said estate in her hands, and the same was postponed to the second Monday in March next.

Israel H. Orswell, administrator on the estate of Rachel I. Head, deceased, presented his first account with said estate which was referred with order of notice.

COUNCIL MATTERS.—The town clerk was appointed a committee to procure, at the expense of the town, a new book for records of land evidence for the town clerk's office, also a package of blank orders on the town treasurer.

Joseph Church & Co.'s petition for location of their oil works was postponed to the second Monday of March next.

The following bills were allowed and orders given for their payment, viz: of Cornelius S. Greene, Surveyor of Highways in district No. 12, for extra repairs in his district, $11.10; of Henry C. Anthony, Surveyor of Highways in district No. 7, for repairs on the highways, $140.70; of Charles C. Hazard, Overseer of the Poor, for expense of carrying Viola Sherman to Rhode Island State Home, and for assistance to outside poor, four weeks, $19.90; of Charles Carr, for services as supervisor of election, November, 1890, $3; of Henry Anthony, expenses of legal advice in the matter of locating the oil factory of Joseph Church & Co., on Common Fence Point, $5; of Resicom P. Manchester Council fees, $2.50.

Andrew J. Devol and William Cook dug at one tide recently 16½ bushels of clams thereby proving themselves to be the champion clamdiggers of Portsmouth.

The travelling for the most of the week has been very heavy owing to the mud.

Messrs. Chas. Harrington, Elmer R. Coggeshall and Willie C. Barker succeeded in catching two minks and three muskrats, on Tuesday. The boys were undoubtedly looking for the bounty on minks. But it is one of those bounties that is cheerfully paid as the farmers are well aware of the havoc of these fellows among their poultry.

The meetings now being held at the Christian church are well attended. The Rev. Mr. Rankin, the evangelist, is present and assisting in the services.

The spring term of the public schools will commence on Tuesday next.

The Testimony of a Well Known Man.

The following article is copied from the Providence Journal:

Mr. Gilfillan, from his 23 years of service in the United States Treasury Department, during six of which he was its head, is well known to the business men of the country. At present he is treasurer of the Colorado Mining Investment Co., which has an office here in charge of Mr. W. L. Lovell. Mr. Gilfillan explained that the Colorado corporation mentioned offered after careful inspection, shares in mines that are developed and paying, and are in such condition as to continue the payment of good dividends. At present it dealt in the May-Mazeppa, a silver mine in Gunnison county, Col., and in the Bates-Hunter, a gold mine. All dividends on the May-Mazeppa had, up to the present time, been paid simply from ore taken out in the development and the body of ore from the 21 to the 10th level of the 53 feet was exposed and uncovered, but none had been taken out. The development, he said, consisted in the going around and the inspection of the ore, to see again its presence and to see how far it extended. About 250 tons were shipped each week and there was ore enough uncovered and in sight to pay at least for 10 years, if not for 20, the present monthly dividend of 1 1-4 per cent. Thomas Kirwan of the Boston Herald, who visited the mine last October, estimated the amount of ore in sight to be about 250,000 tons and its value is more than $50 per ton.

Mr. Gilfillan said that at the present price of shares the dividend yielded 12 per cent. on the investment at this time, but that it would be increased, although not to an extent beyond the rate at which it would be made continuous, so as never to pay less than former prices. The certificates were printed in denominations of 100 shares, and the stocks were non-assessable, under the laws of Colorado. He had no doubt that it would return the capital, which was comparatively small, $1,000,000, and all of which was out, the company paying dividends on the whole amount of about $12,500 per month.

The gold mine—Bates-Hunter—under the same management, is in Gilpin county, Col. Mr. Gilfillan said it was a developed mine and would begin the payment of dividends in March. It produced go'd about 9 years ago but the cost of reduction then ranged from $17 to $25 per ton, and it was too costly for good returns. The present cost was only about $7 per ton, because of the many improvements available, and the company had great faith in the mine.

The stock of these mines is being sold in this State by Hon. Charles H. Handy, formerly of Warren, a gentleman well known throughout the State. Mr. John J. Peckham has accepted the agency for Newport. The mines have been thoroughly investigated by some of the best known financiers and experts of New England, and pronounced to be all that their managers claim for them. The name of ex-United States Treasurer, J. H. Gilfillan, is a guarantee that they are a safe investment.

The Bennett law has been repealed in Wisconsin, the Catholics and Lutherans being united to that end. The law was simply one which insisted that the English language should be the language of the public schools, and that the young, whatever their parentage, should become by this means true American citizens. Wisconsin is a State in which large portions of the population are foreigners, segregating by themselves and speaking their native language. How to make Americans of these people is the real problem in hand. It will not surely be solved by leaving all their school instruction to be given in their own tongues. The repeal of this law will be found to be a mistake.

Mr. J. N. A. Griswold has been in town this week.

IT IS MR. ALDRICH.

He Succeeds Judge Clark in New Hampshire—Mr. Blair Remembered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The president nominated Mr. Aldrich to be United States district judge in New Hampshire, vice the late Daniel Clark, deceased. Mr. Aldrich was very strongly supported, as was also Senator Blair. The latter was not very anxious to secure the place, and is understood to have preferred to resume the practice of law, from which he could derive a much larger income than from a judicial salary. But Mr. Blair received the singular compliment of having a letter written to the president in his favor signed by every Republican member of the senate. It is understood, however, that owing to the special request of Mr. Blair, that letter was never forwarded to the president. Nevertheless it is a token of the esteem in which Mr. Blair is held by his party associates.

New York's New Daily.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The new daily paper, The Recorder, which appeared this morning, has made a draught on the staff of nearly every large daily in the city, and a corps of unusually bright men is the result. The paper was started by Howard Carroll, who is said to have an almost unlimited financial backing. The editor will be J. W. Keller, lately of The Times. Complete independence in politics and thorough unconventionality in other respects, will be the aim of the new venture.

Engineer Held for Manslaughter.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 19.—The coroner's jury in the case of the death of J. W. H. Swasey of Dover, N. H., killed in the Boston and Maine collision at Scarborough Beach Jan. 22, find that his death was due to the carelessness of Rowland B. Bonney, engineer of the wild engine which dashed into the rear of the other train. Bonney was arrested, charged with manslaughter, waived examination in the municipal court, and will be tried at the May term of the superior court.

Should Be Heavily Punished.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Feb. 19.—As a result of the coroner's inquest in the case of Carrie Gerard, who is believed to have died of a criminal operation, Dr. Louis A. Harris has been arrested. The alleged accessories, Louis Gerard and Elizabeth Gerard, the parents of the girl, will also be arrested. The charge against Harris is manslaughter in the first degree. Bail for this offense can only be given before a county judge or a supreme court justice.

Springfield Masons Want a Temple.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 17.—A mass meeting of Masons took favorable action on building a Masonic temple, and committees will be appointed from the seven Masonic bodies in the city to arrange the details and select a site.

Ex-Mayor Cobb is Dead.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, ex-mayor, and one of the most estimable and influential citizens of Boston, died at his residence, 235 Boylston street, last evening.

JAMESTOWN.

The Farmers' Institute, under the joint auspices of the State Board of Agriculture and Conanicut Grange, No. 21, will be held at the Town Hall, in Jamestown, on Friday evening, Feb. 27th, 1891, at 7:30 o'clock. H. R. Kinney, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., will deliver a lecture on "Small Fruits and Garden Products." The lecture will be followed by questions and discussions, with reading by Miss Fannie Howard, of Providence, R. I. There will be singing and recitations by members of the Grange.

Postmaster D. C. Watson has awarded the contract for his new cottage to be built on Clinton street to Mr. Geo. L. Barber.

Mr. Chas. E. Weeden, who has just taken a five year's lease of the Hotel Hordwarden, is the well-known proprietor of the Prospect House. He will have a number of important improvements made to his newly leased house before next season and is looking forward to an extensive patronage. The Hardwarden was managed last season by the owner Mr. P. H. Horgan, of Newport, and it established an excellent reputation which Mr. Weeden proposes to maintain.

Mr. Daniel Watson has sold for Dr. Lawrence Turnbull the cottage on Union street known as "Main Top" to Stephen C. Gardener.

The "Buckingham" billiard saloon is finally to be converted into a boat-builder's shop, Capt. Abbott Chandler having recently purchased the property, for that purpose. Mr. Alvin H. Peckham moved the building to Capt. Chandler's lot Wednesday.

Mine host Knowles of the Bay View House reports excellent prospects for the coming season. Every mail brings him applications and enquiries for accommodations, and a large number of rooms have already been secured for June and July.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY STANDARD TIME. 1891.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn		High water Eve	
21 Sat	6 43	5 42	6 2	5 27		6 10	
22 Sun	6 43	5 43	6 35	6 03		6 39	
23 Mon	6 43	5 45	rises	6 37		7 05	
24 Tues	6 42	5 46	6 38	7 11		7 35	
25 Wed	6 40	5 47	7 37	7 47		8 10	
26 Thurs	6 39	5 48	8 36	8 25		8 49	
27 Fri	6 38	5 49	9 36	9 07		9 34	

Last Quarter, 1st day, 11h. 42m., evening.
New Moon 8th day, 2h. 12m., evening.
First Quarter, 15th day, 11h. 20m., evening
Full Moon, 23d day, 2h. 15m., evening.

A. O'D. Taylor.

1. For Sale; or will rent for $400 a year, fine farm of 216 acres on Patience Island, with two farmhouses and outhouses; all arable land except 10 acres of salt marsh. (Steamers from Newport touch at Prudence Island and Patience can be reached by boat 200 yards across.)
2. For Sale at $6,000, close to Postoffice and Church, South Portsmouth, excellent residence and barns, 12½ acres of land. Stage passes by.
3. For Sale in Middletown, a cheap bargain, 14 acres with orchard, $1,200.
4. To Let a large Selection of unfurnished houses, furnished houses, cottages for the season and good tenements.

OFFICE—124 Bellevue avenue.
Hours 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Telephone.

Deaths.

In this city, 14th inst., Ellen Cottrell, wife of John Burke, aged 50 years.

In this city, 20th inst., Mary Caroline, widow of Seabury Manchester.

In this city, 16th inst., Julia Ann, daughter of the late Henry V. and the late Mary Cranston, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, Washington square, on Monday, February 23d, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In this city, suddenly, 16th inst., Henry W., son of the late Weeden T. Underwood, in the 55th year of his age.

In this city, 17th inst., Hopestill, widow of the late Charles A. Brown, aged 83 years.

In this city, 17th inst., Alice, daughter of John H. and Hannah I. King, aged 1 year, 2 months and 4 days.

In this city, 19th inst., Charles P. Bowler, in the 72d year of his age.

In Paris, France, 16th inst., Mary Elcher, widow of William Burns.

LEARN

IMPROVED M.D. HEALTH PROGRESS

TO KNOW THE SECRET OF THIS SIGN

Learn how to feel young again. How to live the happy life that Nature intended all her healthy children to live. One is never older than one feels. With good pure blood one may feel 25 at 60, but with impure blood one may feel 60 at 30. Keep your blood pure.

Now learn the secret of the sign above. "Improved M.D." is a preparation known as Fishers' Improved Medical Discovery, which gives year after year, to thousands, pure blood and good health.

If you have the dull, stupid sensation, the drag, drag, drag of impure blood the gentle harmless action of this medicine, mild for youth or old age, may surprise you, but it will surely please you, cleanse your blood at once from all impurities, and make you feel healthy, young and happy.

It will surely rid you of all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, JAUNDICE, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, LOSS OF APPETITE, INDIGESTION, GENERAL DEBILITY AND ALL OTHER IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

Although improved in manufacture as well as quality, this medicine FISHERS' IMPROVED MEDICAL DISCOVERY, now sells for only $1.00 per bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Roxbury Medical Co.,

52 WARREN ST. ROXBURY MASS.

Sold by CHAS. M. COLE, and all druggists

HORSES FOR SALE

—OR—

EXCHANGE FOR HAY.

H. A. Thorndike.

65 & 67 Bridge Street.

P. O. BOX 367.

At Home daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

To the FARMER and PLANTER.

At this time the question of SEED POTATOES is filling your mind. You are anxious to procure your stock early, for fear of an advance in price, and the open winter is tempting you to buy now. Facts from the heavy dealers and owners from the State of Maine are that the farmer is holding the best seed stock on the ROSE, and chances are as good that they will not as that they will advance, having declined 15c. per bushel in the past three weeks.

I would inform you that as soon as the weather is settled enough to warrant it, and the best stock can be procured, I will have ample supply which you can be assured are free from frost and true seed stock and worth more to you, even should they advance 25c., to have them direct from the Maine cellars at the time of planting rather than to handle them in and out of your warm cellars here where they will start and wither. An advance of 25c. per bushel is but $2.00 per acre and it may be worth your entire crop to run these risks. In addition to the ROSE, I shall have the HEBRON, THORBURN'S, RURAL NEW YORKER, PURITAN, MINISTER, BILL NYE, ELEPHANT, and others as per Catalogue now offered you.

GARDEN SEED.

For quality and purity none excell my stock. Having been grown in the Northern States they are better adapted to this soil and climate than native grown or stock that you can raise. I will be pleased to name special prices on all orders that you will bring in early, before the drive when the season opens. I wish to recall to your mind some of the disappointments caused by traveling agents in 1890. Remember the shortage of the onion crop and the high prices for two years past caused by short acreage and prepare yourself with the truest stock it is possible to obtain, and which I offer at a very small margin; not California, but Delaware stock, acknowledged by all to be the best procurable. I mention a few arrivals just in and on the track at this time:

1 Car Load of Farm and Canal Barrows, Wagons and Trucks.
50 Dozens Steel Tools.
8 Tons Field and Garden Seed.
75 Farm, Express and Driving Harnesses.
Harrows, Plows, Cultivators, etc., at

Geo. A. Weaver's,

19 & 23 BROADWAY.

New Advertisements.

Honey Sweet Oranges

20c. a dozen.

Catawba and Malaga Grapes,
Florida, Navel, Jamaica Oranges,
Bananas, Nuts, Figs, Dates,
Fresh Roasted Peanuts, etc.

CARRY BROTHERS,

257 & 259 Thames St.

ORANGES, DATES, FIGS, Nuts,

At the very lowest possible prices.
Also

Canaries

—AND—

Brass Cages.

W. F. Williamson,

296 Thames St.

H. W. LADD CO.

PROVIDENCE R. I.

Black Goods.

This class of Dress Fabrics, with its assured elegance and immense variety of fancy effects, will be in great favor for the coming season. We are showing new and elegant designs in

FANCY GRENADINES,
POLKA DOTS,
MEXICANS,
BROCHE,
PLAIDS.

FANCY DESIGNS

In bewildering variety,
All widths, all weights, all prices.

A BARGAIN—One case of Black English Mohairs (worth 75c.) at 50c.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

H. W. LADD CO.,

Providence, R. I.

THE

F. F. Tebbetts Co.

Cloak Store,

99 Westminster Street,
Butler Exchange,
Providence, R. I.

Plush Jackets.

$5. | Original Prices $10, $12, $14, $15.
$10. | Original Prices $17, $20, $22, $25.
$15. | Original Prices $28, $30, $35, $40.

This is about one-half what these Jackets cost us, and are as cheap in prices as cloth garments. The balance of our stock of Ladies' Newmarkets, Jackets, Plush Cloaks and Wraps, Misses' Newmarkets, Jackets and Children's Cloaks to be sold at prices that make them just as Great Bargains as the Plush Jackets, and all of our customers are just delighted at this GENUINE REDUCTION in the prices of fine cloaks.

Sign of the Great White Bear.

Miscellaneous.

Florida Oranges.

We offer for sale stock of

The Boston Orange Growers' Co.

D. P. IVES, Pres. WM. E. MURDOCK, Treas.

CAPITAL STOCK, $110,000.

Par Value of Shares, $50.

No Personal Liability, No Assessments Possible.

As Safe as a First Mortgage.
Better than Life Insurance.

This Company is owner of unencumbered Orange Groves and Orange Lands in South Florida, which are rapidly increasing in value. Twelve shares of stock only are issued for each acre of grove of one hundred choice trees.

A sufficient guaranty fund has been deposited with The American Loan and Trust Co., of Boston, having a capital of $1,000,000, out of which it agrees to pay annual dividends of 6 per cent. for six years, beginning Jan. 1, 1891, payable semi-annually at their Bank; and such agreement is stamped upon each certificate of stock. After the six years stockholders are to receive the full profits of the groves; and increased dividends to ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and perhaps thirty per cent. per annum may be expected, with correspondingly increased value of the stock.

Stock will be sold in lots of one or more shares, as desired, at its par value, $50.

The undersigned have examined the business and methods of the Boston Orange Growers' Co., are acquainted with its officers, and are ourselves investors in the business:

Geo. B. Warren, State National Bank, Boston.
Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State, Boston.
John Hopewell, Jr., (L. C. Chase & Co.), Boston.
Fletcher Ladd, Attorney, Boston.
W. S. Ladd, ex-Justice Supreme Court, Lancaster, N. H.

Certificates of stock, with guarantee as above, will be forwarded upon receipt of bankable funds therefor.

M. D. BROOKS, General Agent,
1-10-3m 34 School St., Boston, Mass.

WALTER B. HARRINGTON,

RESTAURANT,

No. 123 Broad Street,
Opp. Narragansett Hotel,
Providence, R. I. 2-7-6m

PRICES

Go Down Before Inventory.

Certainly they do. We have no alternative. Perhaps you don't believe a dealer when he tells you that he will give you more than your money's worth. You are scarcely to be blamed for being incredulous. It does not look reasonable, does it? Men go into business for their own benefit and not for anybody else's benefit, you will say. So they do, but there comes a time when it is cheaper to sell below cost than to wait for another season. You can readily understand that, even if you are not in the clothing line. That's what's the matter with our business just now—we must clear off our stock. We want to sell at a sacrifice because it will pay us better than to keep our capital tied up. Under any other circumstances such prices as these would be ruinous.

Men's Chinchilla
OVERCOATS,
Old Price $20. Now $15.

Men's Blue and Black Widewale
OVERCOATS,
Old Price $10. Now $8.

Men's Blue Chinchilla
OVERCOATS,
SATIN-LINED,
Old Price $14.50. Now $10.

Men's Extra Fine Grey Chinchilla
OVERCOATS,
Old Price $17.50. Now $13.

Men's
ULSTERS,
Old Price $7.50. Now $5.50.

Extra Quality
LEATHER JACKETS
$4. Cheap at $6.

Liberal discounts on
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
Some Styles 33 per cent. off.

Look in our Windows for Special Prices. Come and Examine.—No Trouble to Show Goods.

Newport One-Price Clothing Co.

★ D. L. CUMMINGS, ★

JEWELER, WATCHMAKER, 146 THAMES STREET.

Now is the time to have your Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., put in order.

★ NEWPORT, R. I. ★

INGROWING NAILS.

DON'T SUFFER FROM THEM

when you can be cured at home, without pain in five to ten days, by new, simple process. Will send recipe free to all sufferers.

Address postal to J. H. HOHNAN,
831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Miscellaneous.

BUY

—FOR—

Christmas Day,

NEW MIXED NUTS,
RAISINS
AND FIGS.

—ALSO—

CRANBERRIES,

EVAPORATED APRICOTS,

PEACHES

—AND—

APPLES.

All for sale by

SAYER BROS.,

283 Thames St.

DO YOU Belong to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army,

or any of the numerous orders of Newport and

Desire Your Photograph

IN COSTUME?

Remember I make a specialty of this style of work, showing the drapery in finest detail.

Holloway

The Leading Photographer.

Magazines, Daily and Weekly Papers for 1891.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

—AT—

CLARKE'S,

—FOR—

New York, Boston, Providence and Newport Daily Papers.

Also for

All Magazines and Weekly Papers,

WM. P. CLARKE,

PEOPLE'S LIBRARY BUILDING.

PEWS AT AUCTION.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of incorporation of the First Baptist Society in Newport and the instructions by vote of said Society, I will sell at Public Auction on the 17th day of February, 1891, on the premises, the following pews in the First Baptist Meeting House, viz.: Nos. 9 and 102, unless the taxes assessed on said pews and the costs be paid on or before that day.

ARA HILDRETH,
1-10 Treas. First Baptist Society.

The above sale is adjourned to the 24th day of February, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises.

RHODE ISLAND

Hospital Trust Co

Office 60 South Main Street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Open from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

PAYS *interest on* DEPOSITS, *subject to checks at sight.*

MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.

All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.

All information furnished at this Company's office.

The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, *in the settlement of estates*, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Receivers, &c. who deposit their funds with this Company, *are exempt by law from all personal liability.*

Directors.

Amos C. Barstow, Rowland Hazard,
Clifford E. Lippitt, Edward D. Pearce,
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EDWARD S. CLARK, Secretary.
12-13

That Peculiar Lightness and Flavor

Noticed in the finest biscuit, rolls, cake, etc., is due to the absolute purity and the accurate combination of the ingredients of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. The best things in cookery are always made and can be made only with the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Hence its use is universal—in the most celebrated restaurants, in the homes of the people, wherever delicious, wholesome food is appreciated—and its sale is the largest of any leavening agent in the world. The ROYAL BAKING POWDER has stood all tests for a quarter of a century.

Why Pianos Get Out of Tune—A Growing Plant a Remedy.

"This is the time of year when we are driven nearly crazy with work," said a tired-looking piano tuner to a New York Sun reporter. These cold, dry days throw pianos out of tune every time, and, beside that, the sounding boards are beginning to split. It always surprises me what poor care most people take of their pianos. Let a man buy an expensive watch, and he'll treat it as though it were a live thing, but people don't seem to realize what a delicate piece of mechanism a good piano is. Pianos are not affected so much by heat or cold as they are by dryness and dampness. Of course, if you stick one end of a piano up against a stove, or a heater, or a register, and let the other end come near a cold leaky window, it'll raise Ned with it, but most people are on to that. The trouble is the piano is too dry.

"You know the sounding-board—the life of a piano—is forced into the case when it's made, so tightly that it bulges up in the centre, or has a 'belly,' as we call it on, the same principle as a violin. The wood is supposed to be as dry as possible, but, of course, it contains some moisture, and gathers a lot more on damp days and in handling. Now, when you put a piano in an overheated, dry room, all this moisture is dried out, and the board loses its 'belly,' and gets flabby, and finally cracks. Even if it doesn't crack, the tone loses its resonance and grows thin and tinny, and the felt cloth and leather used in the action dry up, and the whole machine rattles, and everybody kicks.

"How can you prevent it? Easily enough. Keep a growing plant in the room, and so long as your plant thrives your piano ought to, or else there's something wrong with it. Just try it, and see how much more water you'll have to pour in the flower pot in the room where your piano is than in any other room. Some people keep a huge vase or urn with a sopping wet sponge in it near or under the piano, and keep it moistened, just as a cigar dealer keeps his stock. They keep this all the time the fires are on."

Remains of a Great Mastodon.

The skeleton of a mastodon found at Higate, forty miles west of St. Thomas, Canada, is on exhibition in that town. The area of the grave where the monster's bones were found is 35 by 21 feet. The bones were scattered over it, one joint fitting into the other in a bed of gray marl about six feet below the surface. Over the marl is a thick layer of black, loamy soil. The length of the animal, gauged by the measurements of the ones already found, and allowed for, is, from the point of the nostril to the root of the tail, about twenty-two feet. This is greater than that of the celebrated Mastodon giganteus discovered near Newburg, N. Y., in the summer of 1845, and the skeleton, as a whole, is larger and more complete than any that have been found in Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, California, or Oregon.

The Swiss President.

Under the Swiss system the president of the confederacy has no more authority than a member of the cabinet. The head of the government is a council elected by the parliament. This council selects a chairman from its members who thus becomes president of the republic, and assumes a cabinet portfolio, usually that of foreign affairs. He is clothed with no power of appointment to office. His co members of the cabinet, even the judges of the supreme court, are all elected. He can serve but a single year; hence his time and talents, instead of being devoted to filling offices and seeking a re-lection, are given to the services of his country. He is helped in his efforts for pure and economical government by a corps of trained statesman.—[S. H. M. Byers in Harper's.

Absolutely the Best.

A pure cream of tartar powder.

If the ingredients used are pure and wholesome and are published on every label. One Trial Proves its Superiority.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., ... Fulton St., New York.

An Illinois Girl's New Nose.

The patient is a young woman, who when a child had her nose broken, and as a result of the decay of the bones following this injury, the bridge of the nasal organ had been completely lost, producing a most unsightly deformity—a complete flatness between the eyes, and the end of the nose turning directly outward instead of downward—all producing a picture which, to say the least, was extremely annoying to a sensitive young lady. She had visited many of the best surgeons in St. Louis and Chicago, but none of them would advise interference. The nature and prospects of the operation having been explained to her by the Decatur surgeon, she was anxious for the trial. The patient was etherized and a transverse incision about three-quarters of an inch long made directly between the eyes, extending down to the bone. A small chisel was then introduced into the wound and all the soft parts separated from the bones, from the tip of the nose to the forehead and about an inch on either side of the median line out on the cheeks. When this had been done a half-grown cat was quickly chloroformed and pieces of four ribs, each 2 inches in length, were taken from its side, rapidly cleaned of all superfluous flesh and then inserted into the wound which had been made on the patient's face so that they raised up the skin over them, thus forming a good solid bridge. The operation was done with all the modern antiseptic precautions, and the wound sewed up and sealed. There was absolutely no sign of irritation or inflammation following. The wound healed in four or five days, and the very slight scar, lying as it does in the natural wrinkle at the root of the eyebrows, is almost invisible. The bones have now grown solidly together, and the patient is delighted in being the possessor of a nose as presentable in its graceful contour as those of her most beautiful lady friends. A happier young lady it would be difficult to find anywhere in the world. Dr. William Bauer is the name of the Decatur surgeon who alone performed the pioneer operation in bone-grafting for the nose.—[Decatur, Ill., Letter to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Wit From the Far West.

[From the Fargo Argus.]

The Chicago Herald heads a long article, "Our Hog Gets There." The Chicago hog generally does with all four feet.

A shower of hot rocks and ashes fell the other day in western Missouri. It only shows that hell is on top in that region—as it has always been.

Sioux Falls is to have a big starch factory. The needed stiffening of South Dokota morals ought to furnish a home market for the whole product.

Illinois is delighted to find that there is one member of her legislature, that has not been in the penitentiary.

It will cost $10,375 to print the eulogies on a congressman, who died the other day. They come high, but even at these rates the country could well afford to foot the bills for several more.

A heavy black headline, "The American Hog," in a Minneapolis paper, led to a rapid glance down the article to see of what prominent citizen it was a biographical sketch.

Minnesota pays out $20,000 a year for wolf-scalps. If she would invest about half that much in political jackal scalps she might soon claim to be a civilized region.

Mrs. Hayfork—"Anything fer me?" Rural Postmaster—"I don't see nothin'." Mrs. Hayfork—"I was expectin' a letter or postal from Aunt Sally Spriggs, tellin, what day she was comin'." Rural Postmaster (calling to his wife)—"Did you see a postal from Mrs. Hayfork's Aunt Sally, tellin' what day she was comin'?" His wife—"Yes; she's comin' Thursday." Brooklyn Life.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for Sick Headache, and every woman should know this. They are not only a positive cure, but a sure preventive if taken when the approach is felt. Carter's Little Liver Pills act directly on the liver and bile, and in this way remove the cause of disease without first making you sick by a weakening purge. If you try them you will not be disappointed.

Must know their letters—Postmen.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Chas. M. Cole, druggist.

A Kansas Habit.

An Atchison man eighty-two years old has sawed a cord and a half of wood this winter just for exercise. Sawing wood is a habit which becomes confirmed with almost any man who lives for any length of time in Kansas.—[St. Joseph News.

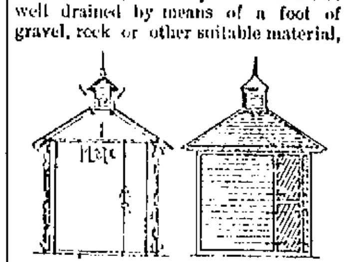
Children Cry for

FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE TO RURAL READERS.

The Ground Plan, Elevation and Side View of an Ice House of Sufficient Capacity for a Large Farm Dairy and Household and Farm Use.

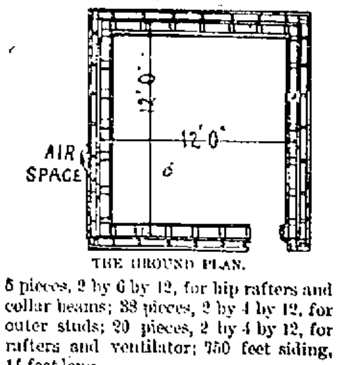
The capacity of the house is 12 by 12 by 12 feet. This will hold over 100 tons of ice, or over half a ton per day for six months in the year. The soil upon which the house stands, if not porous should be well drained by means of a foot of gravel, rock or other suitable material,



A DAIRY ICE HOUSE.

with a drain leading away from it. The specifications are as follows: Sills are to be 2 by 12, bedded level on the ground; the inner studs, 2 by 6, sheathed on both sides with common boards, the outside to be covered with felt paper, the space formed by sheathing to be filled with tan bark or sawdust. The outer studding to be 2 by 4, spiked to outside sheathing and covered with common siding, leaving a space under frieze and above base of three inches. The floor to be constructed by spreading from four to six inches of tan bark or sawdust; level the same and cover with common boards, leaving a three-quarter inch space between each. The plates to be the same as studs, 2 by 12; rafters, 2 by 4; roof shingled. Ventilators in top should be 2 feet 6 inches square. Doors doubled and filled with sawdust.

The bill for lumber is as follows: Eight pieces, 2 by 12 by 14, for sills and plates; 80 pieces, 2 by 6 by 12, for inner studs;



THE GROUND PLAN.

6 pieces, 2 by 6 by 12, for hip rafters and collar beams; 38 pieces, 2 by 4 by 12, for outer studs; 20 pieces, 2 by 4 by 12, for rafters and ventilator; 750 feet siding, 14 feet long.

Two thousand feet common boards, for sheathing, floor, roof, etc.; 24 pieces fencing, surfaced, 12 feet long, for corner boards, etc.; 80 yards building paper; 8,000 common shingles.

Our Agricultural Exports.

According to a report of the statistician of the department of agriculture, about one-tenth of our agricultural products is exported. The sum is, however, made up from a very few articles. These are cotton, tobacco, meats, breadstuffs and cheese. Seven-tenths of the cotton product goes to foreign markets. All other articles, except those above stated, when put together are but 3 per cent. of the exports. The exportation of tobacco is not increasing materially or so rapidly as home consumption. More cheese could be sold if its reputation for quality should be kept up and there were more disposition to cater to fastidious or peculiar foreign tastes. Butter exports could be made larger if they were of better quality. Our great American crop—corn—is chiefly consumed on the spot, not more than one-sixth, it is said, going beyond the boundary of the county in which it is grown, and only 2 to 3 per cent. being now exported. Nearly two-thirds of this crop is produced in seven states—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, few others producing more than is required at home, and the larger portion having a deficiency to be supplied by those seven states.

Are Incubators Profitable?

Are incubators profitable? The answer to this much vexed question remains the same as last year—namely, yes and no. Under favorable conditions—such as a superior machine, good eggs, and an intelligent and above all patient management—incubators have been made profitable; otherwise there is more money in the hen. Mr. George Q. Dow is one of the authorities on poultry matters who think the artificial incubators are not profitable. J. K. Fleck is another stern defender of the hen and skeptical concerning incubators and incubated chicks. An authority in The Fanciers' Journal gets at the real issue in the remark that there is really more in the proper rearing of the incubator chicks after they are hatched than in the hatching. He says: "We hatch chickens by both hen and incubator, and reiterate the statement that artificially hatched and reared chickens will lay as well, feel as well and score as well as those raised by nature's methods."

When to Buy Bees.

Professor Cook says on this subject in his book on bee keeping: It is safe to purchase any time in the summer. In April or May (of course you will purchase very strong stocks), if in the latitude of New York or Chicago—it will be earlier further south—you will be able to pay more, as you will secure the increase of both honey and bees. If you desire to purchase in autumn that you may gain the experience of wintering, either demand that the one of whom you purchase insure the safe uniting of the bees, or else that he reduce the selling price at least one-third from his rates the next April. Otherwise the novice had better purchase in the spring. If you are to transfer at once, it is desirable that you buy in the spring, as it is vexatious, especially for the beginners, to transfer when the hives are crowded with brood and honey.

Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is in great demand; everybody speaks well of it. The price is 25 cts.

One of the surprises of eternity will be to find out whom we have been living with in this life.

"The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us," but if your eyes are weak and sore from catarrh, Old Saul's Catarrh Cure will relieve you.

Pitcher's Castoria.

HOW DEEP TO PLANT POTATOES.

Answers Gained by Some Very Interesting Experiments.

While no one depth can be named as best in all soils, it is a fact that the old method of rather shallow planting and hilling up around the growing plants has, by many potato growers, been superceded by deep planting and comparatively level culture. In 1888, on The Rural New Yorker's experiment grounds, three out of five rows of a small plot were by high culture and fertilizing made to produce at the rate of 1,076, 683 and 605 bushels to the acre, respectively. The seed was planted in trenches 8 inches deep and 12 inches wide. No one has experimented more on the subject of deep or shallow planting than Mr. Carman, who conducted these experiments. The following are given as the average results for three seasons' trial on The Rural grounds on a different soil.

At 2 inches deep, 265 bushels per acre.
At 4 inches deep, 290 bushels per acre.
At 6 inches deep, 293 bushels per acre.
At 8 inches deep, 257 bushels per acre.
At 10 inches deep, 240 bushels per acre.

The soil was naturally poor and thin and had never received any manure. For the three trials mentioned Mapes' potato fertilizer was used each year at the rate of 1,600 pounds to the acre. As seen above, the fourteen inch trenches give the largest yield as the average of three years' experiments on this kind of land. As reported by The American Agriculturalist, the late Alfred Rose, of Penn Yan, N. Y., raised in 1889 1,039 bushels as a single season's crop from two separate plantings on the same acre. Trenches eight inches deep were graded to an even depth of six inches. The seed was dropped in the bottom of these trenches and covered with two inches of soil. As the plants grow the soil is gradually filled in. Other experiments with large results from similar modes of culture, including the great crop of Mr. C. B. Coy of 738 bushels from a single planting, on one acre, might be mentioned.

Lime as a Fertilizer and Insecticide.

In a paper read before the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science J. B. Smith had the following to say about lime:

Lime is in general use as a fertilizer, and to a limited extent also as an insecticide. Testimony as to its value is conflicting, and this I am convinced is due to the condition when applied. Lime used as an insecticide ought to be in the form of a dry hydrate. To shell or stone lime just enough water is to be added to slake; then sift through a moderately fine sieve, and dust on the insects when they are wet. Only soft bodied insects can be reached by this substance, and the application must be so made that the caustic properties of the lime may have a chance. The larva of the potato beetle and asparagus beetle are good subjects, and testimony of its effectiveness on the cabbage worm is not wanting.

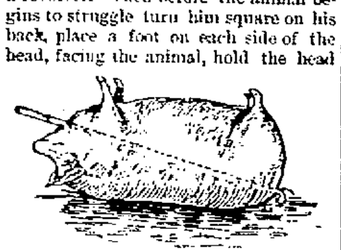
Renewing Seed.

There is no question about the wisdom of renewing seed, and especially small grains, from a distance. Grain that has been repeatedly sown in the same vicinity will "run out"—that is, have a gradually weaker vitality, and to resist these adverse conditions we must renew the life of the seed. Renewals from the same county or the same parallel of latitude are not sufficient, but the new seed should be brought from a locality that has essentially different climatic conditions. The general principle, according to Field and Farm, is that we should work from the north toward the south in these renewals, but this rule, of course, has its limitations from natural causes. With wheat and oats the same seed should not be used for more than three successive seasons.

Killing Hogs.

It is not altogether easy to describe the process known as sticking a hog, but with the assistance of a cut Prairie Farmer manages to make it understood.

To begin right get the hog securely in a pen that will just hold him. Stun him by a blow sharply given in the forehead, with a pole ax or similar weapon, half way between the eyes and top of the head, or shoot him in the forehead with a revolver. Then before the animal begins to struggle turn him square on his back, place a foot on each side of the head, facing the animal, hold the head



STICKING A HOG.

down to the ground by placing the left hand on the snout. Now place the point of the knife—a seven-inch blade is long enough for any hog—on the animal's throat, at the same time looking over the carcass, and push the knife in a straight line in the direction of the root of the tail, as shown. Withdraw the knife quickly, and a gushing stream will follow it out.

The idea is to cut the aorta, the great artery rising from the left ventricle of the heart. If you do not stick just right the first one you will see why when the hog is opened. A little observation, however, will soon enable you to become expert.

Agricultural Notes.

Fordhook early watermelon is claimed to be the earliest melon of its size and of the finest quality.

Nitrogen is the most costly ingredient of manures. One thousand pounds of stable manure rarely contain more than five pounds of nitrogen, says Rural New Yorker.

The merino will no doubt always be the most successful sheep to grow on our high prairies and dry plateaus. The English mutton breeds thrive better in the low altitudes and damp climates.

The new Giant white cucumber is certainly a very distinct variety. It is described as growing to an immense size.

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Electricity Exorcises Thieves.

The fact that the electric light has inflicted a severe blow at the occupation of the "midnight marauder" is now a familiar one, and a recent expression of opinion on the subject of protecting houses against the depredations of house breakers has called special attention to the means which are now available for that purpose. The task of the cracksman is becoming a weary and comparatively profitless one, and it is easy to believe that the lament which is occasionally wafted from his lips into the columns of the daily paper, that "there is nothing in it," is uttered with the utmost sincerity. At one time it was a very easy matter for a burglar to saw through a bar or cut a pane of glass, but with the electrical appliances now being used in many houses, and which are so easily adjusted and so reliable in operation, it is only a question of time when all houses will be provided with them. The slightest movement of door or window after the alarm has been set will form a connection and start a gong in a distant part of the house. The alarm is thus given to the inmates, while the man, unconscious of the fact, is busily occupied in looking after the family silver.

The same connection that alarms the sleeper may convey the alarm to the nearest police station, so that by the time the burglar gets through with his engrossing work he may find a couple of policemen outside patiently waiting his pleasure. Not long ago an enthusiastic merchant in Paris was so delighted with the working of this form of burglar alarm that he became enamored of thief-catching as a sport. He cleverly spread stories of the hoards of jewelry and valuable bric-a-brac that were to be found in certain rooms of his house, and the bait was an irresistable one for the master cracksmen of the city. The merchant bagged his game very neatly several times, but at last the story crept out, and his unique sporting career came to a sudden end. Screen doors as well as windows can be provided with the alarm fittings so that the least attempt to make a hole will close the circuit and let the inmates of the house know of the advent of their uninvited visitor.—[Chicago News.

Apropos of the recently published Journal of Sir Walter Scott, the "Editor's Easy Chair" in the March number of Harper's Magazine will have some pleasant things to say concerning the character and personality of the author of Waverly. Referring to the Journal itself, the "Easy Chair" says: "The figure of Scott, unconsciously drawn by his own hand during all this sad extraordinary vicissitude, is one of the bravest and manliest in literature. The sturdy simplicity, the steady heart, the sweet and wholesome temper, the healthy vigor, the exceptance of tradition, and freedom from metaphysical speculation, which would be inferred from the 'Lay,' and 'Marmion' and the 'Lady of the Lake,' from Waverley and the Antiquary, the Heart of Mid-Lothian and Old Mortality, are all revealed upon the luminous pages.

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Joint stock corporations, like railroad companies and mining and manufacturing companies, offer the shortest road to wealth. The companies are capitalized not on the actual basis of their assets, but on the basis of their prospective earning powers. For instance, if a company is capable of earning $6,000,000 a year and its plant costs only $10,000,000 it will be capitalized for $60,000,000 as its earning power is 6 per cent on the larger amount. The sum derived from the sale of the stock above the cost of the plant is, of course, profit to the projectors.—[N. Y. World.

The hen isn't popular outside her owner's premises, but she makes quite a spread in her own set.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE, by Karl Emil Franzos.
THE NIGHT OF THE THIRD ULT., by H. F. Wood.
PART OF THE PROPERTY, by Beatrice Whitly, author of The Awakening of Mary Fenwick.

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How Letters are Lost.

The Dead Letter Office of the United States is a curious study. In it some 6,000,000 of letters, written by almost as many different people and failing to reach their intended destinations, were last year opened. There are a score of clerks here who are favored among 50,-000,000 of inhabitants, for they are allowed to open letters addressed to people of whom they know nothing. There are some forty ladies here, who, if they be but half as curious, half as romantic as the majority of their sex, find their work very congenial, for it is their duty to read this vast amount of correspondence, although the pleasure is no doubt lessened by the fact that a rule of the office forbids any information thus gained from being divulged.

However, without breaking that rule, a few interesting facts relating to these letters may be safely given. In the first place, the letters go to what is known as the opening table, where they are opened, and all valuables, from a tooth-brush or collar-button to a $1200 draft or $20 bill, taken from the ordinary run of communications and classified. Here the clerk has little or no time for anything but work, as dealing with 2000 or 2500 letters in a day, taking care not to overlook anything of value, keeps one busy. The letters come to the clerk in bundles of 100 each, and from the appearance of a bundle, with regard to neatness or cleanliness, he does not have to look at the addresses to tell whether it comes from the North, the South, the East, or the West. He knows a "New York drop" bundle by its peculiar shape, arising from the large number of enclosed circulars. The terror of the opening clerk is Southern work. Opening a letter from the South usually means very ragged work. Sometimes it is written on a dozen different pieces of paper, every one of which must be opened in search of a hidden postage stamp or dime. It is always dirty, and often contains hair clipped from some woolly headed negro. Western work is comparatively clean, while outside of the large cities letters coming from New England post offices are the neatest. This clerk also finds out what kinds of letters are most frequently lost. There are a great many circulars sent here. A New York or Philadelphia firm advertising its goods gets hold of a Cincinnati or Chicago directory and sends several thousand circulars to people whose names appear there. Many of these persons have moved since the directory was issued, and consequently the circulars are not delivered.

Lottery and green goods circulars come in by the thousand. Another class of letters consists of those addressed to firms or persons whom the law or the press have found out to be swindlers, and who leave suddenly for parts unknown. Many of these letters contain money ranging from ten cents to $1. Green goods men who have made themselves scarce also come in for their share of letters. Nearly all letters addressed to them contain an acceptance of the "bargains" offered to unsuspecting hayseeds, together with the original circular sent out by the sharpers, which, to throw an air of secrecy about their transactions, they ask to be returned to them. An amazing example of ignorance in connection with this business came to light here a day or two ago. After corresponding with some countrymen for quite a while the dealer in green-goods had sent a genuine $1 bill to his "confidential friend." The bill was sent as an alleged sample of the goods made. The dupe's answer to this letter shows how well the sharper had played his cards. His letter was evidently written with the idea of making the alleged counterfeiter think he was dealing with an old hand at the business. He stated that he had examined the bill sent, and found it to be as nearly perfect as counterfeit money could possibly be. The letter ended something like this: "Don't desert me. I am a pine (evidently meant for 'poor') man. You want to send me a 1,000 for 250. Tell me how to send it, and by then I will have the money."

Another, and a very numerous class of letters, consists of unpaid bills, with a "please remit," or "am in need of money," tacked on at the bottom. Letters directed to guests at hotels are also very plentiful. Watering places, winter resorts and health localities send in more than their proportion. For a while Los Angeles, Cal., furnished more work for the office than did Philadelphia. Florida sends in a great many letters in early spring, while Atlantic City, Ocean Grove and other seaside resorts loom up amazingly towards fall.

To the ladies in the returning department—for it is managed almost solely by ladies—is reserved the work of a more private nature. It is their duty to examine and read letters sent from the opening table, in order to get a proper address to send them to. Among political and business correspondence or maybe sandwiched between a dunning letter and a circular setting forth the advantages of a patent hay rake, is a delightful little love story, with just enough uncertainty about the real circumstances of the case to leave room for the imagination of the reader to end the tale in a happy, pathetic or humorous style.

Then, too, there are amusing as well as romantic letters. Many people adopt the "Complete Letter Writer" style in their correspondence, which sounds very well until the writer breaks away from affairs in general and starts in to tell "all the nuse." Here the "Letter Writer" fails them, and they are compelled to rely on their own resources for language. A great many letters start off with a sentence to the effect that: "I take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well, and I hope this letter finds you as well as it leaves me." Some letters addressed to prominent men show an amazing amount of ignorance. When Charles Dickens was in this country reading selections from his father's works, a letter directed to him at New York failed to reach him. It read something like this:

DEAR SIR—Enclosed find six cents in postage stamps, for which please send me a copy of your latest novel, "Cricket on the Hearth."

There are cranks who come to light here, too. One man in Chicago, evidently crazy, has for years been sending letters to some imaginary person in Hamburg, Germany. He probably averages one every day.

Appeals to the prominent men for money are also numerous here. They all reach the dead-letter office from being misdirected; and one cannot help but admire the nerve of a person who writes to George W. Childs for a small matter of $1000 or $2000, and through ignorance addresses his letter to New York or Chicago.

A few figures as to the amount of work done here during the fiscal year just ended may prove interesting. In round figures, the whole number of letters received during the year was 6,000,000. Of these, 5,000,000 were sent here because they were not called for at the post offices to which they were directed, 200,000 were returned to post offices by hotel-keepers and thence sent to the Dead Letter Office, because the departed guests for whom they were intended failed to leave a new address, 200,000 were sent here, because they were insufficiently prepared for mailing, 2,000 because they contained articles forbidden to be transported in the mails, 500,000 because they were erroneously or illegibly addressed, and 20,000 because they bore no superscription whatever. The number of parcels of merchandise, books, clothing, needlework, jewelry, etc., received during the year was about 80,000. The number of dead letters and samples of merchandise which were mailed abroad was 500,000. These are all returned to their respective countries of origin unopened. Of the domestic letters opened 20,000 contained money to the amount of $40,000; 25,000 drafts and money orders, representing over $1,500,-000; 100,000 contained postage stamps; 40,000 receipts, paid notes and cancelled obligations of every kind; 40,000 photographs and 30,000 articles of merchandise.

Every opened letter containing anything of value is recorded, and those for which no owner can be found are filed away, subject to reclamation at any time. Letters of no obvious value are not recorded, but returned, if possible; otherwise they are destroyed.

Sympathetic Vibration.

The well-known phrase of Dr. Chalmers, "The power of littles," is strikingly illustrated in the physical world by the phenomena we are about to study. Little forces acting in the same direction and recurring at rapid and regular intervals of time will, if accumulated, soon add up to a single force of gigantic magnitude. Every one has heard how a regiment of soldiers, when crossing a suspension bridge, have to break step, lest the uniform tramp of their feet should set up, as it might well do, a dangerously large oscillation of the bridge. A half hundredweight hung up by a wire may be thrown into a considerable swing by a succession of gentle taps, or even puffs of air, if the taps hit the suspended body at the right moment, that is, when the feeble impulses conspire in the same direction with that of the swinging weight. To give definiteness, imagine the wire supporting the half hundredweight to be rather more than a yard long, the time taken for the weight to make a single swing in one direction will then be a second; the arrangement will be in fact a second's pendulum.

Let us now attach one end of a fine thread to the weight and every second give the feeblest possible jerk to the thread. We shall soon find that a surprisingly large swing of the pendulum is thus set up, because the gentle impetus we have given synchronises with the period of the swinging weight. The trivial amount of energy in each pull is stored up in the weight, so that if we now attempted to stop the oscillations of the weight by a single pull of the thread we could not do so, as the thread would break. In fact, if the half hundredweight be swinging through an arc which measures a foot across, it will be moving with an average velocity of a foot per second, thus possessing a momentum equal to a half-ounce bullet moving with a velocity of nearly 1,800 feet a second—more than sufficient to kill a man. All this energy has been transmitted through a thread an infant could break, and has accumulated in the weight owing to the succession of tiny jerks coinciding with the period of the pendulum.

A common swing illustrates the same law, for a swing is nothing more than a long pendulum. At the right moment the child in swinging gives a push with its foot or an impulse in the right direction, by bending its body forward so as to throw the centre of gravity in front of the seat of the swing, and the addition of these small forces soon creates a wide excursion of the swing to and fro. In like manner, a heavy lever watch hung from a hook will, after the lapse of a little time, often be found vibrating in accord with the movement of its balance wheel.—[Good Words.

"How Did You Get There?"

It is a rule of good society that as soon as you arrive you affect to have always been there. Of other ascents men boast; of social success, rarely. Your millionaire, for example,—and millionairism is getting so common as to be almost vulgar,—your millionaire never tires of telling you how he worked the multiplication table until cents became dimes, and dimes well sown blossomed presently into dollars, till hundreds swelled to hundreds of thousands, and the man who had been a blithe youth but twenty years before became the possessor of an uneasy tumor he calls a fortune. Once this narrative is begun no matter that you beat your breast with reluctance to hear out the tedious tale, while loud bassoons perchance are calling you to wedding feasts. Pray hear the modern Whittington with patience, good reader! The recital of this story is his main consolation for the boredom of complicated possession in which his life is inextricably involved—his recoupment for the irksome vigilance with which he must defend his hoard against the incessant attacks of cheats and beggars, subscription papers and poor relations. But the man who has won his way in that illusive sphere we call society sends to swift oblivion all his processes. In society no man asks another, "How did you get here?" or congratulates him on moving among better people than he did ten years ago. Theoretically society is stationary. Even while breathless from climbing, the newcomer affects to have always been atop.—[From Edward Eggleston's "Faith Doctor," in The Century.

A Chilian Coal-Mining Establishment.

The Lota establishment is officially known under the title of the Compania Exploradora de Lota y Coronel, the company having been formed some years ago by Don Luis Cousiño, son of the founder, Don Matias; but all the shares are owned by the family, so that it is really equivalent to a private enterprise. The clear profits for the year 1889 were, I am informed, $1,200,000 (Chilian). The estate, running in a narrow band along the sea-shore, occupies a superficies of about one square mile, and includes, besides the five mines at Lota and the Buen Retiro Mine north of Coronel, smelting-works glass-works, brick-works, all provided with machinery and means of transport namely, 15 steam-engines, 3 air-compressors, 7 compressed-air pumps, 4 locomotives several hundred trucks, and 4 kilometres of railway, which bring the various departments into communication with two moles in Lota Bay, one mole for ships and the other for lighters. The company has four steamers of from 800 to 1200 tons burden, and several sailing ships, which carry coal north to supply the Pacific ports, and return south with a cargo of copper ore for the Lota smelting-works, which were established originally to use up the slack from the mines at a time when Chili coal had not yet obtained a regular market.

The smelting-works, whose chimneys are carried by a tunnel deep into the hill-side, and find an issue in the two tall stacks that vomit forth incessant volumes of yellowish white smoke, beclouding the landscape, and producing effects which would have captivated the painter Turner, will repay a visit. They are the largest in Chili, and consist of a long series of brown sheds covering furnaces from which molten metal rolls forth in dazzling rivulets of fire; heaps of ore; piles of bar copper; enormous blast pipes stretching overhead from point to point; cyclopean kettles on wheels, otherwise known as converters; trucks running to and fro; iron baskets full of burning slag emitting sulphurous vapors and feeble tongues of blue flame. These works give employment to 600 men, and when in full swing they turn out 1000 tons of copper a month, mostly by the usual processes of furnace calcination. Thus there are 7 furnaces of 2½ tons capacity each, for treating the raw ore and producing regulus of 50 per cent. copper. This regulus then requires to be crushed and calcined, for which purpose there are 14 calcining furnaces, and finally 9 furnaces for making bar copper of 97 per cent. nominal and 96 per cent. guaranteed.

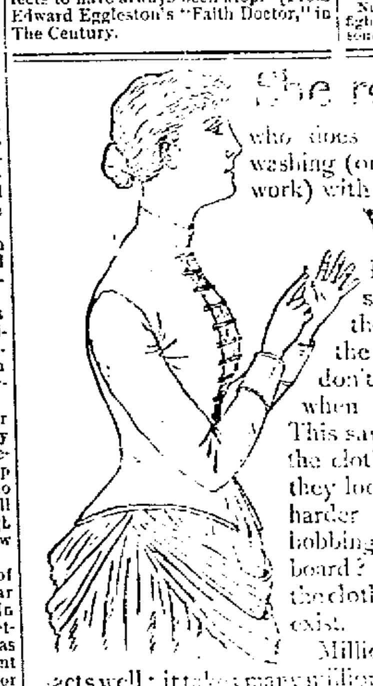
Besides the usual smelting processes, the Lota works are beginning to employ the Manhès converters, which are the cyclopean kettles noticed above, invented by David Manhès, of Iquillies, near Lyons. Three of these Manhès converters are in operation at Lota since the beginning of last year, and three others are being built. The Manhès converter is simply an application of the Bessemer-steel process to the production of bar copper. Regulus containing 50 per cent. copper is run into the kettle hot from the furnace, then blast is thrown on to the mass, and after about two hours' blowing the metal can be run out into bars of 99½ per cent. pure copper. The converter dispenses with calcination and the other ordinary processes of converting regulus into bar copper, which is a matter of some thirty-six hours; it economizes time, labor, and fuel, and produces a purer and richer copper. On the other hand, it requires great care and attention, for if the regulus is overblown or underblown the result is compromised. There seems, too, to be considerable difficulty in keeping the blast holes open; the moment the copper begins to run, it sinks by its own weight, and tends to clog the air-holes, which therefore require to be continually probed with iron rods during the opperation.

The Lota glass-works is the only establishment of the kind in Chili: it is furnished with Siemens gas furnaces, and turns out about 100,000 bottles a month, besides various articles, such as telegraph insulators. In glass-blowing and furnace-work 80 men and boys are employed.

The brick-works produce building and fire bricks, gas-retorts, flower-pots, drain-pipes, and turn out about 2,000,-000 bricks a year. The only fire-clay hitherto discovered in Chili is found at Lota, below the lower and main coal seam.

Altogether the Lota establishment, with its various branches, gives employ to some 3,000 people. The coal mines are the most extensive in Chili. No other lines reach the output of 180,-000 to 220,000 tons, which is the annual average at Lota. The output of the other principal mines in the Chilian coal field may be estimated as follows: the Schwager mines, at Coronel, 70,000 tons; the Rojas mines, at Coronel, 30,-000 tons; the Errazuris mines, at Lebu, 40,000 tons; and the Arauco Company, 20,000 tons. This last company is, however, greatly increasing its output. The total annual production of coal in Chili may be estimated at 40,000 tons, and about 250,000 to 300,000 tons are imported from England and Australia. Lota coal brings $10 (Chilian) placed on board in Lota Bay, and is used for steaming, gas, and smelting. The government official statistics state that in 1888 the export of Chilian coal amounted to 128,356 metree tons, having a value of $1,314,250 (Chilian).—[Theodore Child, in Harper's Weekly.

No man ever won great battles who did not fight under some kind of a flag that meant something.



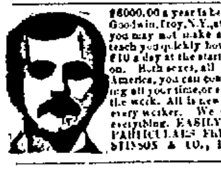
She reckons well who does her housecleaning and washing (or has her servants do this work) with PYLE'S PEARLINE. Why? Because Pearline makes the largest saving all around; saves half the time; half the labor—more than half the wear. Do you know you don't have to rub the clothes when washed with Pearline? This saves the woman and makes the clothes last longer (besides, they look better). What can be harder on woman's health than bobbing up and down over a wash-board? What can be harder on the clothes—anything harder don't exist.

Millions of women know these facts well; it takes many millions of packages of PEARLINE to supply their demands for it. You have only to prove these facts and you'll demand it. The best way is—try it. Costs little and every grocer has it.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations ... "the same as Pearline." ... JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

"OLD PUT."

PUTNAM, the Iron Son of '76, will ever remain a conspicuous figure in our country's history; he was a man of nerve and deeds. When he discovered the wolf den, he met the wolf in the cave and did the beast to the death. At Bunker Hill, he proved himself a brave man and a fighter, but so far forgot himself as to swear at his retreating countrymen, a sin for which he afterwards asked public pardon at the altar of his church. A later namesake, Joseph W. Putnam, of Oxford, Mass., hunted the wolf disease, and this is what he says: "I bought a bottle of Kickapoo Indian Oil and a box of the Kickapoo Indian Salve, two years ago when one of your parties were camped in our town. I have often purchased more at the drug store and always found them to give the best of satisfaction. I have told our neighbors about here of these cures. It is true, all you say about these two preparations, as I speak from a two years' experience." Putnam the younger had just as much reason for joy when he triumphed over the monster, Disease, as "Old Put," the rugged hero, did at the death of the treacherous wolf.



$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

Tutt's Pills

stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequaled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

Little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free.

H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

BAY STATE GUITARS MANDOLINS & BANJOS. BEST ILLUST'D CATALOGUES & CHEAPEST OF ALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE. J. C. HAYNES & CO. BOSTON, MASS.

The Best is the Cheapest

"The Diamond C"

HAMS,

SHOULDERS,

AND

BACON

Are cured from R. I. Pork and Corn Cob Smoked, and are the Best

For Sale at

COGGESHALL'S MARKET,

2 & 4 Washington Square, and 130 Thames Street.

Old Solace

Whiskey,

Sold in bulk, also in white flint glass bottles holding full quarts.

Windmill

HOLLAND GIN,

Sold in bulk, also in imported white glass bottles holding 1 qt. and ½ pt. (Imperial measure For sale by

Dennis W. Sheehan,

Sole Agent for Newport.

11-23

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Caswell, Massey & Co.,

have just received a new lot of

SACHETS,

including their new perfume,

DOUBLE VIOLET

—AND—

White Heliotrope.

The Celebrated Toilet

NO. 6 COLOGNE

In Plain and Fancy Bottles.

Also a full line of

Fancy Goods,

such as

Fine Cut Glass Bottles,

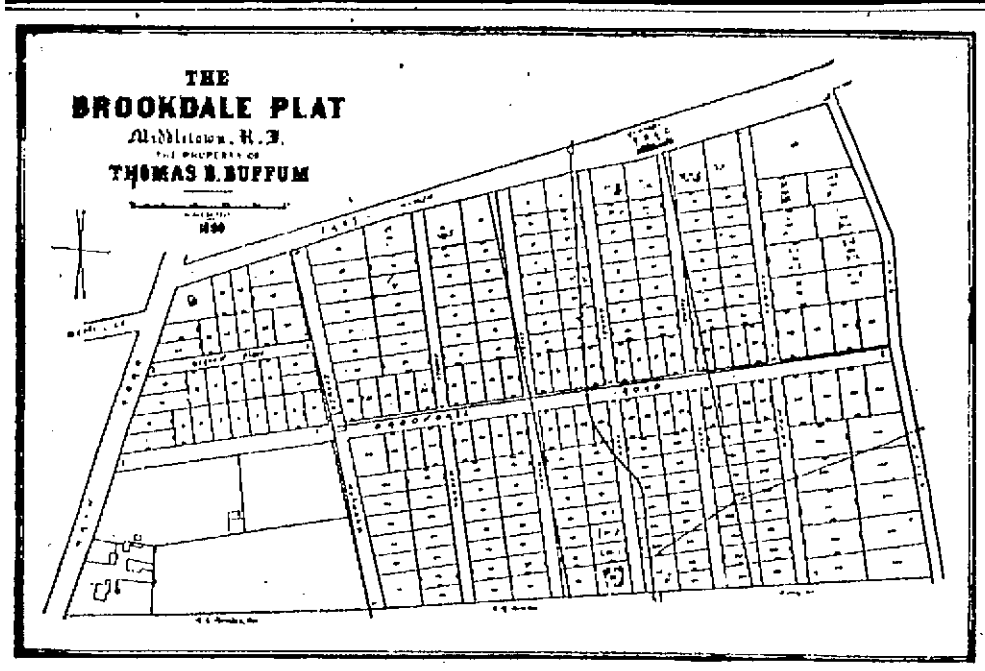
Nail Toilets,

Fancy Mirrors,

Bon-Bon Boxes,

Traveling Cases,

etc., etc



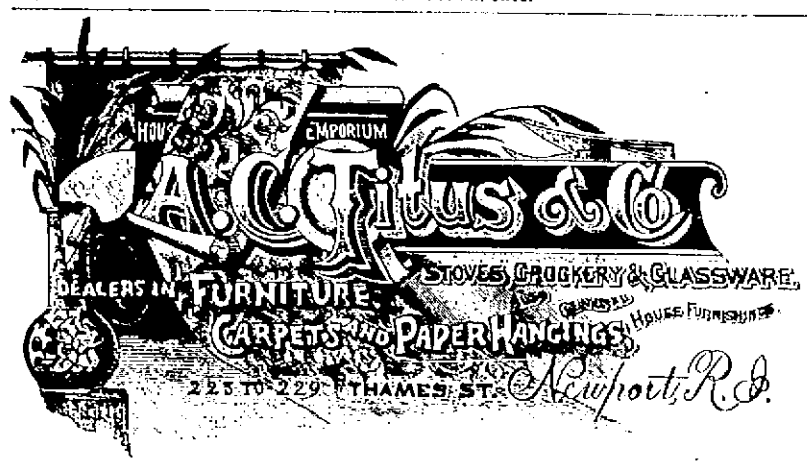
BROOKDALE PLAT

(BUFFUM FARM.)

Now is the time for parties having money to invest or wanting to secure a lot for present or future use. These lots are finely located, being only a few minutes' walk from the electric cars and must double in value in from three to five years, thus paying from 20 to 33 1-3 per cent. on the investment. Taxes only $5 on the $1,000. Further information may be had at office of

DANIEL WATSON, Sole Agent, 235 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Where large plat can be seen and arrangements made to visit the premises. Prices from 2 1-2 to 5 cents a foot.
☞ Parties at a distance should write for information at once.



Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!

Our New Spring Stock of Carpets now arriving.

NEW PATTERNS! NEW STYLES!

NEW COLORINGS!

Best Wilton Velvet Carpets. Best 5-Frame Body Brussels Carpets. Best 10-Wire Tapestry Brussels Carpets. Best Lowell 2 and 3 Ply Carpets. The choice patterns from the leading manufacturers and at the lowest Boston and New York prices at A. C. TITUS & CO.'S.

Wall Papers — Now arriving our new Spring Stock of Beautiful Patterns at Very Low Prices. See them at A. C. Titus & Co's — Paper Hangings

1890.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

RHODE ISLAND BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Contains the Analysis and Valuation of Forty-Eight Different Brands of Fertilizers.

Church's Special Fertilizer B tested the highest valuation—$39.22 Per Ton.

Church's Special Fertilizer B exceeded the lowest valuation on the list—$27.43 Per Ton

Church's Special Fertilizer B exceeded in value the highest valuation in the list next to it—$1.78 Per Ton.

Church's Menhaden Fertilizers are manufactured for all crops, by

Joseph Church & Co.,

TIVERTON, R. I.

FINE — **Florida Oranges** — 25c. Per Dozen

—AT—

Geo. M. Hazard's Market,

92 BROADWAY.

The Largest, Best and Most Complete Assortment of

Children's Carriages

ever offered in Newport, at

Very Low Prices

Now Ready for Inspection and Sale at

WM. K. COVELL'S,

163 Thames St.

NEWPORT — **Laundry Company.**

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

Why send your laundry work out of town. We can do it promptly and satisfactorily by the most improved methods.

SHIRTS, COLLARS & CUFFS

A SPECIALTY.

Orders may be left with the following authorized agents from whom collections are made daily:

J. D. RICHARDSON & SON, Thames street.
JAMES P. TAYLOR, 189 Thames street.
F. A. DANIELS, Young's Block.
MILLARD P. SHERMAN, Thames and Marlboro Sts.
JOHN M. DUGAN, 448 Thames street.
WM. F. KUHN, 221 Spring, cor. Prospect Hill.
SIMEON WESTALL, 64 Bridge street.
ERNEST OTTILIGE, 23 Bath Road.
MARY McGOWAN, 106 Bellevue avenue.

11-1

Newport County News

MIDDLETOWN.

COURT OF PROBATE.—The Court of Probate held its usual monthly session at the Town Hall on Monday, when the following named accounts were examined, verified and passed for record, to wit:

Third account of William Allan, guardian of the estate of Philip Caswell, minor.

First account of A. Prescott Baker, guardian of the estate of Herbert D. Peckham, and the second and final account of George W. Smith, administrator on the estate of Irena Shumway.

The first and final account of Benjamin W. H. Peckham, administrator on the estate of Dorcas Peckham, was continued to the third Monday of March, as no person appeared to vouch for the same.

Harwood E. Read, administrator de bonis non, with will annexed on the estate of John C. Barker, on his petition, was authorized to sell the bank stock belonging to said estate at private sale, for not less than its appraised value. John Peckham, John B. Ward and Ashton C. Barker were appointed appraisers, to appraise and take an inventory of the real and personal estate of Lillian Barker Smith and Louise Henry Smith, minor children of William Henry Smith, deceased.

In Town Council, accounts to the amount of $119.82, were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury. Isaac A. Sherman was appointed a committee to make the necessary repairs on that part of Green End avenue extending from Third Beach road to Indian avenue, represented to be in an unsafe condition by reason of washouts.

Clark H. Congdon was authorized to proceed and fill in with stone, so much of the East Main road as extends from the top of Bailey's Hill to the foot of the hill opposite the residence of James T. Barker, and to apply fifty dollars' worth of crushed stone to that part of the East Main road immediately east of the bridge therein spanning Bailey's Brook.

William E. Coggeshall was appointed a committee to fill with crushed stone the ruts on the West Main road from William Bailey's way of entrance to the Anthony M. Kimber estate.

Fifty dollars was appropriated to Edward J. Peckham, surveyor of Road District No. 4, to be expended in applying gravel to the highways of said District.

George Nathan Smith and Robert M. Wetherell were drawn grand jurors and A. Herbert Ward, Edward P. Chase, Charles A. Wyatt and John B. Ward were drawn petit jurors to serve at the March term of the Supreme Court.

The Council adjourned to meet as a Board of Canvassers at the Town Hall on Monday, the 23d instant, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making up the voting lists for the current political year.

ROADS.—The open weather of the last six weeks has rendered the roads very muddy and travel over them is attended with not a little unpleasantness and discomfort. As an outcome of this condition of the highways, the advocates of stone roads and stone crushers are putting forth again their pleas for the purchase of a crusher and the construction of more stone roads. The fickleness of our Rhode Island climate for the last three years has given us an extraordinary amount of mud extending from November until nearly May, most half of the year, and if such is to continue the superiority of stone roads will be fully demonstrated.

TIVERTON.

Rev. Charles H. Ewer, of the M. E. church, Little Compton, exchanged pulpits with Rev. Donald Browne, of the Congregational church, Sunday morning.

A new organ, manufactured by Henry F. Miller, has been placed in the Free Baptist church.

The young people's meeting held at the Stone church, Sunday evening, was largely attended, when the following attractive programme was carried out:

Singing, "Whosoever Will," Congregation
Reading of Scripture, by the pastor
Singing, "Nearer my God to Thee," Congregation
Reading, "Lovest thou me," Mrs. O. B. Cutler
Selection, entitled "Moneyology" in which Grace Wilcox and Lilly Talcott with the contribution boxes in aid of the church organ fund.
Singing, "Are ids coming," Quartette
Reading, "The Builders," Grace Wilcox
Duet, "Jesus Lover of my Soul," Arthur Hart and Dora Tompkins
Solo, "Saviour I would happy be," Ida Tabor
Reading, "Burial of Moses," Mollie Tompkins
Singing, "At the feet of Jesus," solo and chorus
Reading, "What can I do," Lilly Tabor
Singing, "The new song," by five young voices
Reading, "The changed plate," a story of the contribution box followed with remarks on the collection by the pastor
Singing, "There's a stranger at the door" Congregation
Prayer by the pastor
Singing, "God be with you till we meet again," Congregation
Benediction The Pastor

LITTLE COMPTON.

A "Sewing Bee" was held at the residence of Mrs. Lorenzo Smith, Friday evening, 6th inst. There was a large number of friends present from Stone Bridge and Tiverton. It was described as a "Busy, Buzzing, Bustling Bee."

An entertainment by the pupils in district No. 8, consisting of music, recitations and readings, will be given at the Electra Hall, Adamsville, Tuesday evening, 24th inst. The Rev. Donald Browne will give a lecture on Japan, illustrated with stereoptican views.

At a session of the Court of Probate and Town Council, a full board present, the following business was transacted: The inventory of the estate of James Douglas received and ordered recorded. Notice was ordered on the first account of Owen C. Manchester as guardian of Elizabeth and Harriet Manchester. Permission was given for the holding of a sheet and pillow case party in the town hall, by Herbert Pierce, A. Palmer and F. Sylvia.

The following bills were allowed and orders for payment given: Joseph Sylvia, damages by dogs, $51.60; Lester Seabury, damages by dogs, $4.60; Thos. E. White, surveyor, labor on the highway, $50.50; Gideon M. Wordell, surveyor, labor on the highway, $48.08. It was voted to allow surveyors in addition to former appropriations, as follows: Gideon M. Wordell, $25; Thomas E. White, $50; John F. Pierce, $50.

The number of births registered in the town during the year 1890, was five, of which four were girls and one boy.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting direc ly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

Learn a secret of health, in the Improved M. D." advertisement in another column.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the world there is but one cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe that they quit drinking of their own free will. No baneful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O. 11-16-1y

New Developments

In the lower levels of the

MAY-MAZEPPA

Show the largest body of ore ever found in the mine. This ore runs much higher in both lead and silver than anything previously found in the mine. Nothing but lack of transportation facilities prevents a large increase in rate of dividends. The regular monthly dividend of 1 1-4 per cent. will be paid from this office on the 15th inst. Price of shares, $1.25.

BATES-HUNTER,

The Gilpin County Gold Mine. Present Price, 60c. per share.

Colorado Mining Investment Company,

JAMES GILFILLAN, Treasurer,
(Ex-Treas. of U. S.)
AMES BUILDING, BOSTON.

PROVIDENCE OFFICE:
CHARLES H. HANDY, Manager.
NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK BUILD'G,
53 Westminster Street.
Rooms 35 & 36.
Elevator 3 Exchange St.

☞ For information, circulars, etc., inquire of JOHN J. PECKHAM, Agent for Newport. 2-21-3m

New Advertisements.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE To Milk Dealers.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter 127, Public Statutes, notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Inspector of Milk for the city of Newport.

P. B. KAULL,
Inspector of Milk.
2-21 182 Thames St., Mercury Building.

MILK LAW.

CHAPTER 127.
Of Milk.

Section 1. Milk shall be sold by wine measure, and all measures used in the sale of milk shall be sealed by the Sealer of Weights and Measures of the town where the person so using the same shall usually reside, or of the town where such milk shall be measured for use; and every person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit ten dollars for each offence.

Sec. 2. The Mayor and Aldermen of any city and the Town Council of any town may annually elect one or more persons to be Inspectors of Milk therein, who shall be engaged to the faithful discharge of the duties of their office. Every such Inspector shall give notice of his election by publishing notice thereof for two weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town for which he shall be appointed; or, if no newspaper be published therein, by posting up such notice in two or more public places in such city or town.

Sec. 3. Every Inspector of Milk shall have an office and a book for the purpose of recording the names and places of business of all persons engaged in the sale of milk within the limits of his town. He may enter any place where milk is stored or kept for sale and examine all carriages used in the conveyance of milk, and whenever he has reason to believe any milk found by him is adulterated he shall take specimens thereof and cause the same to be analyzed or otherwise satisfactorily tested, the result of which he shall record and preserve as evidence; and a certificate of such result sworn to by the analyzer, shall be admissible in evidence in all prosecutions under this chapter. Such Inspector shall receive such compensation as the Mayor and Aldermen or Town Council shall determine.

Sec. 4. Whoever engaging in or being engaged in the business of selling milk and conveying the same for sale neglects to cause his name and place of business to be recorded in the Inspector's book and his name to be legibly and conspicuously placed and constantly kept upon all carriages and vehicles used by him in the conveyance of milk or in the sale thereof, and whoever being engaged in the business of selling milk and conveying the same for sale shall neglect to renew such record annually between the first day of February and the first day of March, shall forfeit twenty dollars for the first offence and fifty dollars for the second and each subsequent offence, and whoever offers for sale milk produced from cows fed upon the refuse of distilleries or any substance deleterious to the quality of the milk, and whoever offers for sale milk produced from sick or diseased cows, shall be fined twenty dollars for the first offence and fifty dollars for every subsequent offence, and whoever, in the employment of another, violates any provision of this section shall be held equally guilty with the principal and shall suffer the same penalty.

Sec. 5. Whoever sells or exchanges or has in his possession with intent to sell or exchange or offers for sale or exchange as pure milk, adulterated milk, skimmed milk or milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, or milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added, shall for each offence be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. Every Inspector of Milk shall institute complaints on the information of any person who shall lay before him satisfactory evidence by which to sustain the same.

Sec. 7. Every Inspector of Milk shall cause the provisions of this chapter to be published in his town at least three times in some newspaper published in said town or some newspaper in the county in which the town is situated.

Sec. 8. Every Inspector of Milk shall cause the name and place of business of all persons convicted under this chapter to be published in two newspapers published in the town or county where the offence shall have been committed.

CHAPTER 276.

An Act in Amendment of and in Addition to Chapter 127 of the Public Statutes "Of Milk."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 5 of chapter 127 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 5. No person shall sell or exchange or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, adulterated milk or milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall sell, exchange or deliver, or shall have in his custody or possession with the intent to sell or exchange or deliver, for himself or as the employee of any other person, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, or which shall not contain two and one-half (2 1-2) per centum of milk fats, shall distinctly mark, in letters not less than one-inch in length, in a conspicuous place above the centre, upon the outside of every vessel, can or package containing such milk, the words "skimmed milk," and such milk shall only be sold in or retailed out of a can, vessel or package so marked.

Sec. 3. In all prosecutions under this act, if the milk shall be shown upon analysis to contain more than eighty eight per centum of watery fluids, or to contain less than twelve per centum of milk solids, or less than two and one-half per centum of milk fats, it shall be deemed for the purposes of this act to be adulterated.

Sec. 4. Every person who shall be found guilty before a justice court of violating any of the provisions of this act, upon the first conviction shall be fined twenty dollars; and upon the second and every subsequent conviction, shall be fined twenty dollars and be imprisoned in the County Jail for ten days.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 360.

An Act in Addition to Chapter 127 of the Public Statutes, Entitled "Of Milk."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any Chief of Police and any Inspector of Milk and such special constables as the Town Council of any town or the Board of Aldermen of any city may appoint for that purpose, may make complaints and prosecute for all violations within the city or town wherein they are appointed or elected of any of the provisions of chapter 127 of the Public Statutes, and of any amendments thereof or additions thereto, and they each shall be exempt from giving sureties for costs on any complaint made as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its passage; and chapter 352 of the Public Laws and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

P. B. KAULL,
Inspector of Milk,
182 Thames St., Mercury Building.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURE.

A lecture under the auspices of the STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE will be held at the

TOWN HALL in Middletown, R. I.,

—ON—

Thursday Evening, February 26, 1891,

At 7.30 O'CLOCK,

By W. H. LOWKER, Esq., of Boston, Mass., President of the Booker Fertilizer Co.
Subject:—The Yeast of the Soil.
Lecture to be followed by Questions and Discussions.
A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all. 2-14 2w

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

New Advertisements.

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND HIGHWAYS, NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 10, 1891.

Proposals for Fuel for Street Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Committee on Streets and Highways, at the office of the Street Commissioner, Long Wharf, only, until 5 o'clock P. M., Saturday, Feb. 28th, 1891, for the following described fuel for the Street Department from March 1st, 1891, to January 1st, 1892, viz.:—

White Ash Stove Coal, per ton of 2,240 lbs.
Cumberland Coal, per 1-4 ton of 500 lbs.
Pine Wood, 1 cut per cord.

To be delivered at such places and in such quantities from time to time, as may be required by the Street Commissioner.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

By order of the Committee on Streets and Highways.

J. P. COTTON,
2-21 Street Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable, the Court of Probate of the town of New Shoreham, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of STEPHEN S. KIMBALL, late of said town, deceased, represented insolvent, and how they are made out, do hereby give notice that six months from the 5th day of January, 1891, are allowed to said creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims against the same, and that the 20th day of April and the 6th day of July, A. D. 1891, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John C. Champlin in said New Shoreham are the times and place appointed by us for meeting such creditors, for the purpose of receiving and examining their several claims.

ALAMANZA J. ROSE,
SILAS N. LITTLEFIELD, } Commissioners.
URIAH B. DOBBIE,
2-21

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES J. ESSEX, Guardian of the person and estate of *MABEL F. E. TOMPKINS*, of Newport, presents his final account with the estate of said Mabel, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 5th day of March, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
2-21 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, R. I., February 9, 1891.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of *DANIEL H. BARSTOW*, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, is presented, together with a petition in writing, praying that said will may be proved, allowed and recorded and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to Frederick Stone, of Boston, Mass.

The same are received and referred for consideration to the Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth, on the second Monday in March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and it is ordered that previous notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

PHILIP B. CHASE,
2-21 Probate Clerk.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.

EMILY CHAMBERS hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., the Executrix of the will of WILLIAM Jr CHAMBERS, late of said Newport, deceased, and that she is qualified to act as such Executrix.

Newport, February 21, 1891.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

SAMUEL STERNE hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., the Executor of the will of MARY E. DUBBS, late of said Newport, deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Executor.

Newport, February 14, 1891.

Farmers and Gardeners' ATTENTION

Having again received a large stock of

HENRY G. ANTHONY'S

Garden and Vegetable Seeds,

I would respectfully notify the public that this is the only place in Newport where these superior seeds can be obtained. All orders entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. I would especially call the attention of the public to the superior and tested

ONION SEED AND SWEET CORN,

which are pronounced the best in the market.

A. A. BARKER,

Dealer in Groceries, Grain, Farming Utensils, etc.

162 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.
2-21-1f

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by Orrison S. Marden to Frederick A. Rose of New Shoreham, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, bearing date October 17th, A. D. 1887, and recorded in Land Evidence of New Shoreham, Mortgage Book No. 2, at pages 138, 139 and 140, default having occurred in the conditions contained in the said mortgage deed, and the same now continuing for more than ten days: There will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, in the town of New Shoreham, on SATURDAY, March 14th, A. D. 1891, at twelve o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest which the said Orrison S. Marden had at the time of the execution of said mortgage deed in and to all that certain parcel of land together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in the easterly part of said New Shoreham near the harbor and bounded and described as follows, viz: Northerly, by lands now or late of said O. S. Marden and partly on a driftway; Easterly by said driftway and partly by land of George E. Smith and partly by land of said Frederick A. Rose, formerly leased or occupied by S. S. Kimball; Southerly partly by said land of said Rose, formerly leased or occupied by said Kimball and partly by other land of said Frederick A. Rose; Westerly by land of Jane W. Mitchell, or however otherwise said premises may appear to be bounded, as the same is marked out by stake and stone bounds erected thereon, and containing one acre of land, be the same more or less, and the said premises are subject to the reservations named in a deed of conveyance of the same from said Frederick A. Rose to said Orrison S. Marden.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale.

FREDERICK A. ROSE,
Mortgagee.
New Shoreham, February 19, 1891. 2-21-4t

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed made by Edward P. Drury, of Suffolk County, Boston, Mass., to Francis Willis of the town of New Shoreham, County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, dated March 20th 1886, and recorded in Real Estate Mortgage Book No. 3, Pages 61, 62, 63, of Land Evidences of the town of New Shoreham in the State of Rhode Island; Said Mortgagee will sell at Public Auction on the land hereinafter described on MONDAY, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, the conditions of said mortgage having been broken; all the right, title and interest which the said Edward P. Drury had at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to that certain tract of land, situate in the easterly part of the said town of New Shoreham, and bounded as described as follows:—Beginning at a point in the westerly line of the public highway and southeast corner of garden lot of the grantee, thence westerly along the centre of the wall as it now stands, to Fort Hill Pond or Trim's Pond, thence southerly along the line of said highway and said pond enough distance to make a parallel strip containing one acre, of the same width throughout upon the first described line. Said piece or strip being in the north end of the "Fatch Dodge lot," so called.

The Mortgagee hereby gives notice that he intends to bid for said property at said sale.

FRANCIS WILLIS,
1-31-3w Mortgagee.

—BY—

THOS. BURLINGHAM,

Aquidneck Hall, 83 Mill Street

AUCTIONEER.

Storage for furniture, pianos, oil paintings etc., household furniture. Bankrupt stocks and job lots of merchandise bought for cash. Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M. 11-19-1y

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE F. CHANDALL, Executor of the last will and testament of *EDWARD M. CHANDALL*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 2d day of March, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
2-14 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL STERNE, Executor of the last will and testament of *HENRY O. TIFFT*, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
2-14 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. SWAN, Administrator with will annexed, on the estate of *WILLIAM B. SWAN*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his account of administration on said estate, containing proceeds of sale of real estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Wednesday, the 25th day of February, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
2-7 Probate Clerk.

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island. February 3d, A. D. 1891.

ELIZABETH K. ASHHURST, having this day filed in this office her petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said Newport, praying that letters of administration on the estate of *THOMAS LINEHAM*, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Andrew K. McMahon, of said Newport, or some other suitable person, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
2-7 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of John B. Coggeshall, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament with codicil thereto of *JOSEPH M. HAMMETT*, late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Wednesday, the 25th day of February, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
2-7 Probate Clerk.

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island. February 11, A. D. 1891.

STEPHEN D. ANDREWS, of Providence, R. I., having this day filed in this office his petition in writing, to the Court of Probate of said Newport, praying that a certain instrument in writing presented with said petition, purporting to be the last will and testament of *FRANCIS TALBOT*, late of said Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
2-14 Probate Clerk.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the City of Newport, R. I., Guardian of the persons and estates of MARY FRANCES, JOHN and GERALD KINSELLA, minors, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estates to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

MARY ANN KINSELLA,
Guardian.
Newport, February 14, 1891.

TAX ASSESSORS' Notice!

The Assessors of Taxes of the City of Newport hereby give notice that they will meet and be in session in the Council Chamber in the City Hall in said Newport, every day (Sundays excepted) from and including

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1891,

to and including

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1891,

from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 o'clock, to 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of assessing and apportioning on the inhabitants of said city and the ratable property therein, the tax ordered and levied by the City Council of said City on the 27th day of January, 1891.

Every person and body corporate liable to taxation in the premises is hereby notified and required to bring in to said Assessors within the time or times and at the place of meeting and session of said Assessors, as above designated, a true and exact account of all his ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his real or personal estate.

The Public Statutes of Rhode Island provide that every person bringing in any such account shall make oath before some one of the Assessors that the account by him exhibited contains, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all his ratable estate, and whosoever neglects or refuses to bring in such account, if overtaxed, shall have no remedy therefor. Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing duties to them and to Trust Estates, as well as to other persons and property.

JAMES G. TOPHAM,
JOHN J. PECKHAM,
WM. S. CRANSTON, } Assessors.
2-7-5w

LADIES!

"Best, permanently remove Superfluous Hair."
"How to reduce Superfluous Flesh is positively a secret."
"How to develop the Bust scientifically."
"How Lean Ladies may quickly become Stout."
☞ Do write your confidentially, and send 4cents for sealed letter, etc.
WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa.